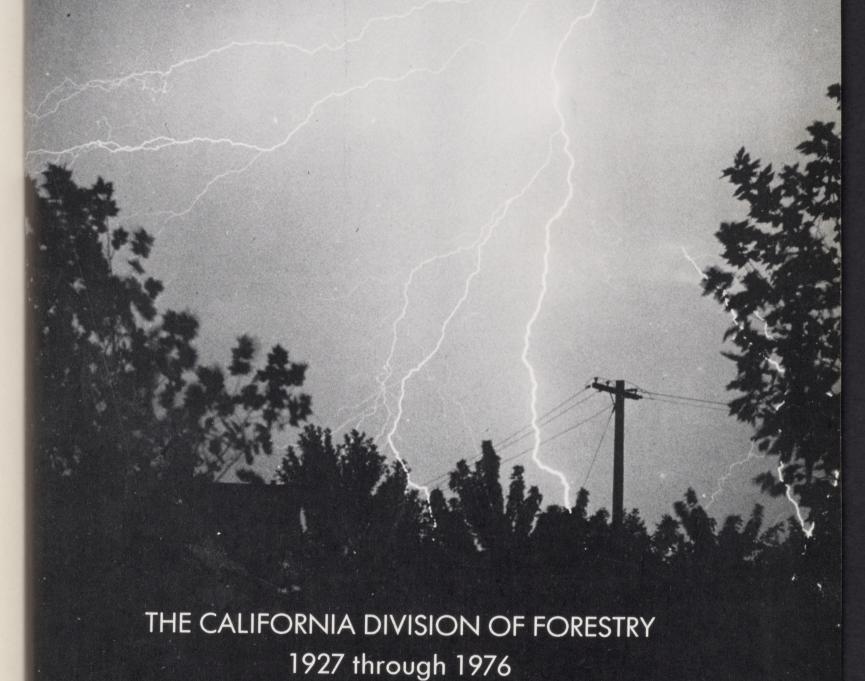


a Treat Boss and a Dear Friend From Bill and Jo ann Clark

april 18, 1980



Editor: Don C. Banghart, 1977

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A NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATION DEDICATED TO THE WELFARE OF ITS MEMBERS, AND THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

DEDICATION

To those who gave their lives Down through the years In Service to the People of California We who now carry on Respectfully dedicate this Commemorative Book As a memorial to their dedicated service.
Wayne Dunham, President
California Department of
Forestry Employees Association

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Due to extreme space limitations, not all pictures and narratives submitted could be used. I would like to express my gratitude to the many retired and present employees who gave of their own time, loaned their pictures, and researched files to help produce this commemorative book. Especially I want to thank Department of Forestry Director Lewis A. Moran for his continuous support and endorsement of this CDFEA project. (a non-tax supported venture) and Dave Mack. Bea Walls. Ken Davidson. Dan Francis. Raye Kent, Ray Clar. Len Chatten, and my wife Jeanne for their extra time and energy so graciously given.

Don C. Banghart, Editor

Don C. Boughas

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INTRODUCTION TO C. RAYMOND CLAR

Author, Fellow of the Forest History Society and former administrator Charles Raymond Clar is, without question, the most qualified person to narrate the fabulous epic of the Division of Forestry. His having strong ties to California's beginnings and a working career in the CDF coinciding with the 50-years of its existence, give Clar an unusual insight into causes, effects, people and the changing politics of the times.

One of Ray's grandfathers arrived in California in 1836. The other joined a Sacramento Cavalry Troop in 1861. He was born in the Coast Redwood country of Sonoma County, educated in the local schools and graduated from the University of California with a degree in Forestry in 1927.

State Forester Merritt Pratt, recognizing the need for professionally trained men in the newly created Division of Forestry of the Department of Natural Resources, promptly hired Clar in 1927.

Clar then progressed with the Division through radically changing times and needs, becoming Chief Deputy State Forester in 1941 and continuing in that capacity until May 1953. Following that assignment he became Assistant Executive Secretary to the State Board of Forestry until his retirement on September 1, 1969, having served more than 42 years in the Division.

Ray Clar's principal historical works involving forestry were researched and written by him during his tenure as Assistant

Executive Secretary to the Board. He was supported and encouraged in this by the Chairman of the Board, the Directors of the Department, the State Forester and State Archivist. Compiling the publications "California Government and Forestry" (1959), covering the Spanish days to 1927, and "California Government and Forestry II" (1969), covering the period from 1927 to World War II, has given Clar a comprehensive understanding about the establishment of the Division of Forestry.

Board of Forestry minutes, State Forester's files, legislative records and personal experiences in the Division during its amazing development through the 50 years, have provided Clar with ample foundation material. His ability to objectively evaluate happenings personally observed, and to accurately assess their impact on the future presents the reader with the broader aspects of politics. This would lead to the reorganization of State-government in 1927 when the Division was "born" to its own eventual "departmentization" under pressures seemingly erupting under "revolutionary" conditions but actually evolving through a natural, maturing metamorphosis.

Clar's capacity to relate significant stories illustrative of the times and personalities which made the CDF a unique organization adds greatly to this historical narrative. His career and assistance in preparing this documentary is a fitting tribute to 50 years of CDF progress as well as its "graduation" in 1977 into a Department of Forestry.



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CHARLES RAYMOND CLAR

J. N. Raymond

F. H. Raymond State Forester of California — Retired

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THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND 50 YEARS OF EXISTENCE

by C. Raymond Clar

What may be called the *wildland resources* of California, constitute a tremendous wealth spread over a vast and varied geographic area. From the time of the earliest occupation by Man, the timbered forests, woodlands, brush, the sage deserts and the grassy rangelands have offered food and shelter and recreation for the increasing population, and the ever increasing sophistication of human demands and living standards.

Even in the days of Spanish occupation there was genuine appreciation for the forests. Ancient laws of Old and New Spain were declared in effect, and current *reglamentos* were enacted by local government for timber use.

In the episode of Man's dependent relationship with the wildland resources, that agency of California Government known for half a century as the Division of Forestry is well worth special attention.

In this brief story we must concentrate upon "highlight" events and major changes of administrative concepts and agency growth. In so doing, a number of names of dedicated participants, even many in high office, must be omitted. The editor begs the forgiveness of those who would seem to have been thus ignored. Through the personal effort and dedication of all the many employees of the Division a genuine appreciation of the organization has been established and maintained down through the years.



STATE GOVERNMENT WAS DOMINANT

History reaches far back in respect to what might be called the political impact of forested land upon this State. There is also an aspect of governmental development which seems to have been forgotten or perhaps never understood by most citizens, including many present day officials. In brief, the early States, as entities of our democratic government, were supreme. "The State can do no wrong", was commmonly quoted. But, its agents could, and were sometimes so accused. For example, in 1922 State Fire Ranger Gadbury arrested several men who





refused to fight fire, as was clearly his duty according to the important Fire Protection Law of 1905. Yet, when he was sued for false arrest he found it necessary to hire his own legal counsel. It was not until 1962 that higher courts declared the State must give legal protection to its agents.

More important was the theory in the earliest years that such work as was done "out upon the ground" was to be accomplished by the local subdivisions of government, the constables and sheriffs and road overseers, and so forth. In fact, the State Treasurer had relatively little income to allot to these or any routine public services. Local property taxes were the principal source of revenue, and State Government told local officials how much money to collect and precisely how they could and could not spend it.

However, it was logical that a few centralized institutions should be placed under the immediate control of the State. Such institutions as insane asylums and prisons were maintained from the beginning by the central government. Gradually the need for a wider coordination of some public activities became apparent. For example, a State Bureau of Highways was created in 1895; not to assume the duty and cost of

building the all-important major highways, but to coordinate the work of the several counties so that long routes would at least meet and continue at county boundaries. Eventually, and by tortuous political steps, the efficiency of having primary highways designed, constructed, maintained and policed at State expense by State workers was recognized.

As government activities progressed, the counties and cities also assumed more authority and independent duties. By the year 1911, the State Treasurer no longer drew upon county property taxes, thanks to the foresight of Governor George Pardee who had demanded a "separation of taxes" as early as 1903. Among the vigorously active workers toward wise and conservative use of forest lands and the protection of vital mountain watersheds from fire devastation, no name stands higher in California history than that of George Cooper Pardee, thrice chairman of the State Board of Forestry in its several phases over a period of some thirty years.

With the occupation of the land by Americans, after the first crazy grabbing for wealth by the gold-rushers and the squatting upon the fertile soil by the more solid agrarian pioneers, there came the question as to what should be done with the vast public domain of mountainous forest lands and deserts. That is when the first authentic Commission of Forestry was created in this Nation by statute of the California Legislature. The year was 1885. For the most part, this Board was made up of competent businessmen who were aware of the overwhelming problems confronting them.

Dr. George C. Pardee (1857-1941), Mayor of Oakland, Governor of California 1903-1906, Chairman, Commission on Revenue and Taxation, 1906, Chairman, State Board of Forestry, 1905; 1919-23; 1928-31, Chairman, Conservation Commission, 1911-1915.

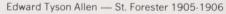




In 1893 this Forestry Commission was abolished for reasons not entirely clear. Probably their cries of doom were beginning to reach too deeply into the public consciousness. Then with the election of medical doctor George Pardee in 1903 as Governor a solid planning for a permanent forestry agency was begun. Fortunately, Pardee found an equally enthusiastic partner in the person of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot in Washington.

A joint Federal-State study of the situation in California was mutually financed. The young men who conducted field studies and wrote reports were among the very earliest college graduates in a new profession called forestry. They worked hard and produced profound and logical arguments for the protection and improvement of California's forests, rangelands and watersheds.

From these data several conservation bills were written and presented to the Legislature. That conservative body of countrymen was not ready to put any impediments in the way of





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continuing to "open the West". Most of the proposed legislation failed. But after much amending an "Act of March 18, 1905" became law, creating a new Board of Forestry, the first State Forester of California, and some very precise authority. The clause which would have created 10 district rangers was eliminated. An original request for a biennial appropriation of \$50,000 was reduced to \$17,600.

The new Board was to consist of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and State Forester. Of utmost importance was the terminology: "There shall be a State Forester, a civil executive officer, and who shall be a technically trained forester, appointed by the Governor." Here notice was served upon the manipulators in the rough world of politics that in this position the quality of the man selected was intended to be protected from any political spoils system.

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Gerard Bramley Lull — St. Forester 1906-1910

Several very specific powers were granted the State Forester, especially in the area of fighting fire and the planting of trees and care of State parks. He could hire assistants, and much more important, he could appoint public-spirited citizens as voluntary fire wardens.

The law declared that county supervisors might appropriate money for purposes of forest protection, improvement and management. But no money was provided for such a purpose by the State (except such fines as might be collected for the violation of any section of the law). The old theory of State cooperation and supervision, but only at local cost, still prevailed.

Also in 1905 the huge Federal Forest Reserves were transferred from the Department of Interior to Agriculture, and the Forest Service came into being. From Washington Pinchot sent, upon Pardee's request, the brilliant 29 year old E. T. "Ned" Allen to be the first State Forester of California.

Allen appointed hundreds of voluntary fire wardens and

helped them organize local crews and facilities to fight grass and timber fires. This was still the age of the pine branch and the wet sack system of firefighting, with no easy way to keep volunteers from leaving the fireline when it was time to go home and milk the cows.

Allen left his position for personal reasons after one year. Another young forester, G. B. Lull, was appointed. Five counties had made some arrangement with the State Forester for fire protection by the time Lull took office. During winter of 1906 thirteen counties appointed chief fire wardens and appropriated 500 to a thousand dollars for fire expenses. These "agreements" were varied and informal. Of course, the counties provided any hand tools and fireline food that was acquired, and generally 25 or 30 cents an hour to hire firefighters.

The National Forests were becoming settled as to policies and administration in these early years, and Lull worked in harmony with that agency. As a matter of unusual fact, Pinchot had persuaded State Forester Allen to generally supervise the embryonic U.S. Forest Service in California during his year's tour of duty.

In several counties watershed protection was obviously too important to waste time dallying with an indifferent Legislature. Specific law created county fire departments, notably in Los Angeles, Ventura and San Bernardino. In 1917 Marin County obtained special legislation to establish an independent mountain fire district. Similar general legislation to create local wildland districts was not approved until 1923.

State Forester Lull saw greener pastures in the notorious "eucalyptus boom" and resigned in 1910. George Morris Homans, another young forester, was now selected directly from the "District" office of the Forest Service in San Fran-George Morris Homans — St. Forester 1912-1921



cisco. His was a rather thankless task of begging and cajoling, even though the progressive Hiram Johnson sat in the Governor's chair from 1911 to 1917. In his proposed biennial budget Homans asked that he be appropriated \$122,600 for the fiscal years June 1910 to July 1912. Instead his entire appropriation was \$40,300. His staff consisted of one deputy, a couple of clerks and one or two field assistants. The State Forester had to act as a public relations expert and negotiating cooperator, and mighty little as an administrator or forester.

Even the much respected three members of the statutory Conservation Commission of 1911 could not shatter the lethargy of a very conservative farmer-dominated Legislature. No doubt the increasing value of hydroelectric power and its possible domination by a few corporate interests caused Gover-



Big Basin State Park 1919



Fire extinguisher trailer circa 1920

nor Johnson to obtain the creation of this investigative commission. Old friend, ex-Governor Pardee was appointed a member, as was a coming power on future Forestry Boards, Francis Cuttle of Riverside. The cause of forest and watershed conservation in California had two enthusiastic champions there.

In 1911 the Congress appropriated under the Weeks Law, a fund for matching the effort of States wherein fire protection was provided for headwaters of navigable streams. To the everlasting shame of California, the law was in effect during nine fire seasons before the California Legislature appropriated a small sum that could qualify. And this was only because a great war in Europe and the actual occurrence of fire sabotage in California's grain fields had awakened the

rural population to the need for better fire protection.

The State Forestry agency by its very nature has always waxed fatter when calamity threatened. Yet it can be stated positively that the responsible officials in every case had forewarned the accountants and the politicians of what should have been done earlier as a matter of logic.

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The need for rural fire protection during World War One caused the formation of numerous volunteer associations. It also caused county officials to reconsider the advantage of cooperating with a State supervisory agent. A major modification of "the Board of Forestry" (oddly, the agency had no legally precise name) came with the passage of two laws in 1919. The criminal laws pertaining to forest land weren't greatly modified; but the very important concept of cooperative agreements with every level of government and private parties was emphasized. Thus, the importance of "county money" did in fact become more emphatic, both for better and for worse during the interim between the two great wars. The second law created an entirely new type of forestry commission. Four appointed members were to include representatives of the timber industry, livestock, hay and grain, the public at large, plus the State Forester. Governor Stephens promptly selected George Pardee to be the Board Chairman.

For the first time the Legislature made a general fire protection appropriation. For the biennium this was \$25,000. This now made federal cooperative funds available. Chief Homans could start a field force with \$36,000 a year for two years. He promptly hired the first four State "District Fire Rangers" and placed them respectively at Redding, Oroville, Placerville and Auburn. The fast-growing new pine forest along the Sierra



State Ranger Meeting 1921

foothills was recognized as the area of highest priority in fire protection (even though many of its owners had no such enthusiasm). There was also the matter of helping prevent fires from sweeping uphill into the National Forests. Some Southern California counties were already obtaining special State appropriations for watershed protection.

THE STAGE IS SET

Thus, in 1919, after 30 years of struggle, and prior to the law in fact, it might well be claimed that the California Division of

Forestry was conceived, though not yet born. Incidentally, during this period, when and if a Ranger or Warden reported a fire to Sacramento he did it on a one cent post card with form questions filled out.

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As county supervisors started to make cooperative arrangements to the degree each body deemed proper, the organization began to grow. In 1920, ten Rangers operated in 15 counties, but only during the fire season months. They had no paid assistants, and no State-owned equipment.

A crude lookout cabin was established on Mt. Oso in 1921 to



look down into the upper San Joaquin Valley. The local Livermore Stockmen's Association bore the money cost while State Ranger Al Frost supervised construction. The next season, what State Forester Pratt always called the first State lookout, was a steel tower built on Mt. Bielawski on the Santa Cruz-Santa Clara boundary. Most of the construction funds, including the grounded (single wire) telephone line were provided by the counties and other contributors.

A forest nursery was established near Davis and received operating funds in 1921. The venture was dependent upon the interest and help of the Highways Commission. Planting stock could be sold only to schools and other public agencies. In 1939 amended law permitted tree sales to private parties for reforestation purposes.

The acquisition of parcels of cut-over land to be shaped into true State Forests was often talked about. But two factors hindered that program. In California there was already a huge acreage of National Forests. Secondly, the obvious business strategy of serious timber operators was to keep cut-over land in private ownership while persuading the State to lower or eliminate land taxes and increase the protection of such potential merchantable forests from fire, insects and disease. At the same time the more responsible companies recognized and provided a considerable share of the protection effort.

The "controlled" use of fire as a beneficial practice had been a subject of bitter controversy over a period of decades. While the principle owners of merchantable timber obviously deplored losses caused by "crowning" forest fires, most of them believed that "light-burning" on the forest floor was a logical method of removing potential fuel and preventing future devastation. During the summer of 1922 a serious cooperative

experiment to test the theory was conducted at Moffett Creek in Siskiyou County. William B. Rider (who was to become the first man titled Chief Deputy State Forester) was the general supervisor.

By the end of that summer all of the cooperating parties and all responsible lumbermen were ready to admit that the theory







was fallacious. When conditions on the ground were such that an adequate burning was accomplished, the investigators found that their fires ran out of control.

Of course, some owners of small parcels of timber have continued the practice of light-burning; but not the major lumber companies. It must be recognized that the original concept of spreading a "light" fire over the forest floor is quite different

from a mechanical removal of flammable debris and low plant species. Light-burning is even less related to the concept of hot broadcast fire to destroy unwanted brushy vegetation as practiced by livestock ranchers.

Through the years many a State Ranger has found himself in an uncomfortable position between his duty to extinguish wildfires and such local land management attitudes.

State Forester Homans probably suffered from tuberculosis. He died in November of 1921. His deputy, Merritt B. Pratt was appointed State Forester. He remained in the position until the last day of 1944. Pratt was a gentle man of unquestioned personal integrity. He could not be called a master administrator; and some periods during the 24 years of his tenure must have been exceedingly painful.

The forestry organization grew slowly, with the Board constantly pressing for more state financial assistance. In 1923 a law was passed whereby owners of pine timber were required to personally provide a "fire patrol" for their land or pay into

Merritt Berry Pratt — St. Forester 1921-1943

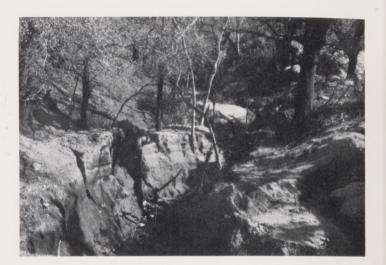


a fund a sum not exceeding 3 cents per acre (actually 1½ cents in practice). The law was most unpopular to put it mildly. By 1941 the modest sum collected was no longer fiscally important and the law was repealed with probably more relief to the State staff than to the always complaining landowners. This Compulsory Patrol Law was referred to as "Chapter Three Thirteen" by CDF people.

It is worth noting that in 1923, the Board had influenced the passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 with an appropriation of \$10,000 to concentrate upon the cause and effect of soil erosion. The Board secured the services of able, experienced forester Edward N. Munns. His splendid Report to the Legislature was a valuable contribution. Among other recommendations he insisted that the State Forester should

have, aside from other funds, at least \$75,000 annually for fire protection.

The printed "Munn's Report" was placed upon each Legislator's desk at the very moment California's most non-spending Governor took his seat. Friend W. Richardson's budget slashed at practically every State agency. Possibly because of the presence of the old gadfly George Pardee, forestry's already inadequate budget was cut to about one-fifth of the asking budget. The old warrior resigned from the Board and was promptly joined by the U.S. Forest Service and the forest



industry in a howling castigation of the economies which Richardson had honestly enough declared he was going to effect. The Forestry Board members appointed by Richardson were respected businessmen, but they shared his ideas about frugal government.

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During this administration several forestry laws came into being. There was a law to permit the State Forester to eliminate tree-killing insects, but only in zones where owners paid most of the cost. In 1953 this law was amended to include forest tree disease control, principally because of the entry of dreaded white pine blister rust into California. A rural fire protection district law was enacted where landowners taxed themselves for the service. And there was the Compulsory Patrol Act, as noted above.

Unfortunately for this tight-fisted governor, 1924 proved to be the worst known fire season up to that time. He was practically forced to yield a special allotment of \$32,000 from the general emergency fund to meet suppression costs incurred.

THE CLARKE-McNARY ACT

In the meantime, under the direction of U.S. Chief Forester W. B. Greeley, one of the Nation's most important forest preservation laws was passed through Congress, the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. It made provision for several aspects of federal help and money reimbursement to States for reforestation and fire protection on private and state-owned timber land. Through the urging of Board of Forestry Chairman Cuttle and others, valuable private-land watersheds were also included. California, by virtue of necessary fire prevention

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Building fire break 1928

expenditure and its large land area has been the principal beneficiary of this federal aid incentive.

The redistribution of those funds "earned" by individual county and agency groups was the cause of a sequoia-sized headache for the State Forester. Undoubtedly, because of this, it can be assumed that Legislative Analyst, Rolland Vandegrift, initiated the passage of a law in 1943 requiring all such funds be transferred directly into the State Treasury.

Four effects to the Clarke-McNary Act are worth noting. Indifferent States were essentially seduced into considering forest protection; the actual federal money meant a great deal in itself; and thirdly, State cooperators were required to report statistics on forest fires and agency development upon a consistent nationwide basis. The fourth matter was of importance, especially in California. Each couple of years a so-called Revision of Areas and Costs was required from each cooperating state. Ostensibly this exercise provided a comparative "ceiling of need" among the several States. In California it incidentally required the delineation of qualifying timber-watershed zones.

The U.S.F.S. "C-M Inspector" and State men would work together to produce an acceptable report. The result was not intended to be a practical budget and organization plan within current financial means, but rather a practical ideal showing what area of forest and watershed deserved federal aid, and what detailed scheme of men and tools should be

acquired to accomplish the accepted burn loss. Thus a "State Responsibility Area" was of necessity set forth on maps, as distinguished from the "blurred" total "County Ranger Unit."

At this time State Rangers in each county depended greatly on what each could wheedle out of county officials, farmers, and local contributors. Under such circumstances many Rangers each jealously held forth in his own little kingdom, not entirely trusting "Sacramento" to give him his fair share of available State funds. Unfortunately, of course, some Rangers were "richer" than other Rangers. Grain, grass and structures were considered more valuable locally than a brushy mountain, or even young timber.

The above comment emphasizes the vital need for coordinating the administration statewide, and for having the Legislature redeem the logical obligation of fire protection which affects the prosperity of the entire population. (Among the C-M Revisions, that one dated 1936 was of vital importance. Clar for the State, and U.S. Inspector C. R. Tillotson spent five concentrated months producing the essential working foundation of what became the activated Plan of 1940 after the attack on Pearl Harbor.)

TAX EXEMPTION FOR YOUNG TIMBER

On November 2, 1926, the people of California approved by a large majority vote an amendment to the Constitution. This



High lead cable logging

essentially provided that planted or natural regrowth of timber species should be exempt from property taxation for a period of 40 years. The Chamber of Commerce created a committee to promote the law and there was endorsement from all State and county officials.

There were no particular problems for about 20 years. Then greatly increasing tax burdens plus selective methods of logging caused some counties to question the precise meaning of the law. Several years of intensive study on the part of legislative experts, and CDF personnel, led to new legislation. Fifty years after the parent act, Governor E. P. Brown, Jr. on May 23, 1976, signed Chapter 176. This new law was termed the "Forest Taxation Reform Act." It is essentially a forest land use zoning instrument in which the Director and Board of Forestry play an important part.

Incidentally, in 1925, through Federal-University money matching, the congenial Professor "Woody" Metcalf was

made the first California Extension Forester to do rural public relations work essentially in fire protection. In 1926 the (Forest Service) California Forest Experiment Station was established.

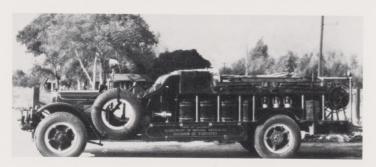
CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY CREATED

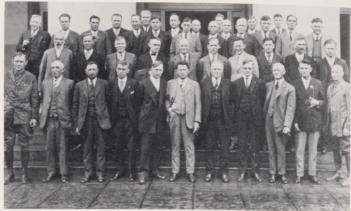
In January of 1927 the able and experienced C. C. Young took office as Governor. There was a spirit of rejuvenation among State employees, even though Young was no wild liberal. He was actually the last governor of the group called Progressive Republicans, while George Pardee was the first. One of Young's primary goals was to coordinate the helter-skelter system of agencies. As a bad example, Richardson had ordered the Board of Forestry to manage the Big Basin Park instead of appointing a commission as stipulated by law.

By April 13, 1927, Governor Young was able to sign his law creating a Department of Natural Resources; and appoint a Director. The new agency consisted of Divisions of Forestry, Mines, Gas, and Fish and Game. The law clearly gave the









State Ranger meeting, Sacramento 1926

Director power to assume complete supervision of the several Divisions. While the point was never contested, the law also appeared to allow him to manipulate the entire departmental budget if he desired.

Fortunately, Governor Young made a wise choice in the appointment of Fred G. Stevenot as first Director. Stevenot was a much-respected businessman of a pioneer Calaveras family.

The newly created Division of Forestry boasted no more than 45 State-paid employees during the summer of 1927. That year the first young technical forester was hired by the Division. Of course, firefighters could be hired at 25 cents an hour, or drafted if necessary. Generally, most fires were extinguished by volunteer assistance.

The State Forester's headquarters of three rooms was in the Forum Building at 9th and K streets. Allen's office had been in the State Capitol. When the Capitol Extension Building (Number 1) was completed in 1929 following the Richardson non-spending trauma, the headquarters moved there. (It remained there until the new Resources Building was completed in 1964.)

The new law of 1927 recreated the Board of Forestry to include seven appointees of industry. The State Forester was removed as a member since he was now subordinate to the Director, and the Board lost all executive power and became a policy-making body.

The Governor did not get a full working Board until mid-1928 for the simple reason that he was pressing the aging Pardee to return. The doctor did that — and immediately began insisting upon higher appropriations (in which he was successful above all other agencies). The other appointed members of this Board were all outstanding and knowledgeable citizens. Professor Walter Mulford of Berkeley was elected Vice-chairman. Because of Pardee's frequent absences he had to assume considerable responsibility. Yet Pardee vigorously took the lead in this Board's complaint that forestry had been given Division rather than Departmental status.

In 1927 the U.S. Weather Bureau assigned a full-time fire weather specialist to California. In that same year the so-called Christmas Berry Law of 1921 was strengthened. This was necessary because of wholesale slashing of wildland greenery by big city dealers. The law permitted Rangers to

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Johnson, Wilkie, Clar — Mt. Jackson, 1932 halt loaded trucks and demand evidence of sale, and confiscate the cargo if no permit was produced.

Twenty counties were in cooperation with the State Forester in 1927. Seven districts were delineated wherein roving Inspectors generally supervised the work of field Rangers. By 1929 an official uniform was adopted. That year a gift of 800 acres in Napa County was presented as the first State Forest and named Las Posadas.

Another important event for CDF occurred during 1929. The development of methods of transporting water to be used to extinguish fires started early and progressed slowly. Mule packs and horse-drawn wagons preceded the various "backyard" motorized water-carrying and pumping contraptions fabricated by farmers, rural districts and a few State Rangers. Funds were acquired so that the Highway Shop in Sacramento, guided by Division field and mechanical experts, constructed four excellent pumper tank trucks on Moreland chassis. As the trucks were individually completed each was immediately sent to some "hot spot" in the State. The first two arrived in Madera County in July. Truly, a new era in wild-land firefighting had been introduced.

The typical State Ranger of this era was generally a hardy, independent outdoors character. Some would have had a short term of employment with the U.S. Forest Service, or as an active County Fire Warden. For the most part they had

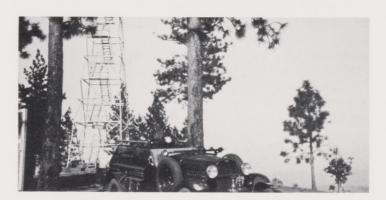
never had any particular training for the job they acquired after an oral examination by the State Forester and some guest Forest Supervisor. (The Civil Service Act became Constitutional law in November 1934).

Most of the old-timers would rather extinguish a fire than make a written report about it, yet they were required to keep a diary and mail the pocket-size notes, such as they were, to headquarters each month. One interesting code of behavior was that no one ever complained about the hours of labor he might be required to work at his job. Most important was a strict regulation, faithfully observed, which forbade a man to leave his assigned area of responsibility during fire season without express permission. Rangers would not cross a boundary to make initial attack or give neighborly assistance except under orders or pre-arrangement. The reason was the assumption of responsibility within the county of assignment as well as the potential legal responsibility of injury or equipment damage out of the proper political jurisdiction. In fact, smooth mutual aid response was not clarified until World War II made it necessary.

The basic planks of the early formal agreements between the State Forester and the counties provided that the former would select, assign, and pay salary and travel expenses of a Ranger to assume supervision of fire protection outside cities and federal land. The Ranger used his home as his office, or accepted desk space from some kindly cooperator, or as provided by the county. Secondly, the State agreed to pay "emergency" firefighting costs, in spite of the fact that the Department of Finance would never go on record as specifically agreeing to meet such an open-ended proposition.

The year 1929 saw the creation of the North Butte Fire Protection District. The area involved National Forest and private cut-over and virgin pine. The basic idea came from Professor Walter Mulford of Berkeley, at this time a Board mem-





ber. The object was to see if concentrated fire protection supported by two agencies and the landowner could actually prevent excessive fire loss. No doubt, strongman S. Rexford Black, Secretary and lobbyist for the lumberman's California Forest Protective Association, was the prime mover. During the next five eventful years his influence would increase immensely.

FIRST DISTRICT SYSTEM CREATED

Because of the Division's growth in manpower and responsibility before 1930, the Board and State Forester recognized

F. H. Raymond and Monterey crew — 1932



(L-R) Pratt, Barron, Rider, Strickland — 1939



the need to provide more substantial centralized field supervision. The first system of gathering Ranger Units into Districts began somewhat tentatively in 1928. It blew up in a shameful, localized scandal in January of 1934.

This came about because of the wild, childish, and certainly dishonest behavior of one playboy Deputy State Forester. While being overly ambitious and without scruples, he was actually intelligent, able and of prestigious family background. Unquestionably, the ease with which he ingratiated himself into local and high State "politics" in that particular era caused this agency scandal. Fortunately the situation was quietly uncovered and then brought under control by two of the Division's most dedicated agents: Deputy Walter Coupe and Ranger Walter Winters.

Coupe had been a U.S. Forest Service Ranger and logging boss before he entered the CDF as an Inspector in 1927. In 1928, Mr. Pratt took him into a foreign land, Southern California, and established him at Pasadena to represent the State Forester in Southern California. He soon became much respected by local fire officials of every agency.

With the rapidly growing economic impact of the Crash of 1929, and an alarming water shortage, it was deemed expedi-

ent to create a District in Northern California. Deputy Chester G. Strickland was sent to establish headquarters at Red Bluff in early 1931. His area of direct supervision included Colusa and Placer counties northward.

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On the North Coast R. E. Roach was Inspector. The Central Valley was rather loosely supervised by the dependable O. E. "Chick" Fowler, Al Frost, Earl Barron and Roger Wood. Then the young and impetuous Frank E. Thompson acquired recognition as the Deputy in charge of the Central Coast from Sonoma-Napa south to the Santa Barbara line. So much for the brief-lived first Division Districts.

In respect to available finances, it was difficult enough to quote responsible current figures anytime because of the several sources and complexity of working agreements, Governor Young insisted upon one simplification, however, in his first budget of 1928-29. Henceforth, there were to be no special "pressure" bills from independent southern county fire wardens. Segregated allotments to them were to appear in the Department of Natural Resources "asking budget". Anyone currently examing old budget sheets would be puzzled to find the latter items under the term "firebreaks and trails". That terminology arose from the fact that the very first legislative fire protection appropriations were made to construct firebreaks actually within the National Forests close above cities and orange groves in Southern California.

Pratt reported to a group meeting in 1930 that the "net State forestry budget" for fiscal year 1930-31 was \$177,000. More comprehensible figures can be given for the biennium July 1931-July 1933 in the so-called Governor's Budget for Forestry. That term refers to the figures presented to the mercy of



the Legislature after the inevitable brawling and compromises between the fiscal sharpshooters of the asking agency and those of the Department of Finance.

For the two years a sum of \$247,680 was asked from the General Fund, \$240,000 in a fire emergency fund, \$110,000 to "outside agencies". It was anticipated that federal C-M earning would equal \$160,000 of which 60 percent would go directly to the Division. The Compulsory Patrol Fee brought only 15 or 16 thousand dollars annually to Division counties. However, the \$60,000 collected annually by the Forest Service for the protection of private land made this law important to them. In respect to this latter obligation, the State Legislature was obviously delinquent until the 1950's.

Because 1931 was the worst fire season recorded to that date it was actually necessary to secure \$300,000 for emergency

expenditures. Disregarding rural grass and structure fires, there were 2359 fires suppressed (plus 459 by the Forest Service), within the State and private land timber-watershed zone of California in 1931.

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THE DEPRESSION YEARS

Although the great Economic Crash occurred in late 1929, its full impact was not felt until late 1930. Therefore, the budget quoted above must be regarded as a measuring stick of CDF progress under "normal" conditions. The fact was that the unexpected work load suddenly thrown upon the little Division of Forestry as 1931 ended made a crazy quilt of legislative reductions and additions of funds that are almost beyond auditing now. This was because of the establishment of the Forestry Labor Camps for transient unemployed men.

There were 190 men in the field in 1931 (as compared to 178 in 1930). These men included 35 Assistant Rangers. The very important Associate Ranger (Ranger II) position had not yet been created. However, of the 190 men, 105 were seasonal employees only. And among these, 65 were supported by various counties, and 15 were patrolmen supported by the U.S. General Land Office to work where large blocks of public domain existed. To tell the whole truth a few crewmen were paid from emergency funds, as will be noted later. The record also shows that throughout the CDF sixty-four fire engines were operable that season. However, only 36 were owned solely by the State.

Horace Kennedy (once of the Northwest Mounted Police) was hired in 1931 as the first full-time law enforcement officer in State Forestry since the time of the Old Board about 1887. During the 1940's the six Districts were each assigned one Law Enforcement Officer.

During 1930, 27 counties entered formal agreements with the State Forester to provide fire protection. Then the poverty and unemployment from the economic crash of 1929, combined with the mid-west Dust Bowl, began to blow its tragic



human victims toward the Golden State by every means of locomotion. Weather in the west was also in an extremely dry cycle. Incendiary fires were being set to create fireline employment at 25 cents a hour. Hungry migrant women and children stood in line at fire mess camps and they were fed.

The smiling but inept and thoroughly "political" James Rolph became Governor in 1931. Fortunately, his brilliant Director of Finance, Rolland Vandegrift, was there to bear the fearful load of increasing problems and decreasing State income.

In 1931, largely at the behest of the Chamber of Commerce,

the Board and State Forester determined to conduct a "cooperative experiment" with stockmen in Mendocino County to study the effect of "agricultural clearing" by broadcast fire. Three men were assigned to the project. The result was the separation of an old Inspector from the Division and withdrawal of fire protection from the eastern half of the county. A decade later the time had arrived for a more amenable settlement of this burning question.





SUPPRESSION CREWS, THE SANFORD PLAN AND STATE LABOR CAMPS

It was said that Los Angeles County established several small firefighter crews in 1929. Several Division Rangers are alleged to have "bootlegged" several similar "sit-tight-crews" in 1930. No one has recorded the source of funds for their salary at 25 dollars monthly plus board. But in 1931, as many as 55 trusted men were authorized for small camps for a three-month period located throughout the entire CDF area. They were supported from the General Emergency Fund under the logical theory that much more would have gone out for "pick-up" firefighters. Widespread newspaper handouts proclaimed that no men would be hired off the streets to fight fire. Thus was the suppression crew system born.

The lumbermen's Rex Black was able, active, and dominating. CDF field men in general disliked his attempts to humiliate and eliminate their legally constituted boss. Nevertheless, S. R. Black was appointed to the Board of Forestry in June of 1932 by Governor Rolph. By August he had become its all-powerful chairman.

Dan H. Blood, Deputy and fiscal officer of the Department of Natural Resources was appointed Director by Governor Rolph, but not for any political reasons. Blood certainly did the best job he could under difficult circumstances.



Both Black and Vandegrift were trying to move the Board toward a policy of pushing the rural land responsibility back on the counties. But county and city treasuries were suffering painfully. Out there was where the hungry migrants stopped when their rickety autos collapsed.

In mid-1931, Black proposed and the Board resolved to hire capable Forest Engineer Burnett Sanford to make a plan showing the relative need and the proper place to make expenditures of such State funds as were available for fire protection. Before the Forestry Board, Vandegrift endorsed this and made another proposal, not new in concept but rare in practice. He proposed that camps for transient men be established where they could do some beneficial labor in return for food and a bed.

Sanford proceeded on a logical planning basis but soon learned he had to make compromises. First, he rejected as inaccurate all accumulated fire statistics. Then he worked toward establishing land zones of relative need-value in respect to fire protection at State expense (not economic value). For example, there were a half-dozen degrees of watershed zones, and values for young pine and redwood. Old growth timber was considered more a burden of the owner than the government.



One accomplishment of the Sanford Plan was the computation of funds which should be allotted to each Ranger Unit, including sums locally appropriated, Patrol Fee collections, Clarke-McNary "earnings". In total, some order was accomplished in policy and budgeting. But the Sanford Plan was not a grand solution for the simple reason that the State appropriation fell too far short of meeting the planned State obliga-

tion. "County money" was still too important, and some old Rangers still referred to themselves as the "County Fire Warden."

STATE LABOR CAMPS AND CCC

In October 1931, Rex Black explained to the Board of Forestry in session that he and Vandegrift had agreed that the Governor's Relief Committee should secure funds to care for 5,000 men in 20 camps. The transients would construct firebreaks, clear roadsides, and do similar work. The Board duly resolved that this should be done (albeit without legal foundation until the next spring when a new statute of authority granted the Governor such power).





In mid-November substantial rains fell. All the fire-weary Rangers, without any vacations, were thrown into establishing and supervising the "labor camps". A hundred thousand dollars was made available from various pockets in the State Treasury which was already some fifty million dollars in deficit. The National Guard helped as did others, public and private. Rangers scrounged for old warehouses, country dance halls, abandoned construction barracks; with wool sacks and hay for beds. Two blankets per man were available by mid-December with a food budget that would provide two meals daily and a ration of tobacco.

The gaunt-faced, beaten travelers who reported to the advertised camps furnished every needed skill; carpenters, plumbers, cooks, and a banker or two. Eventually 28 such camps were in operation, including nine within National Forests. Men came and went, a total of 3,352 passing through the first winter. When fire season opened in 1932 the camps closed and Rangers went back to regular duty.

Considerable hand work had been accomplished, especially toward creating the 800 mile firebreak and connecting road links named Ponderosa Way at the lower edge of timber along the Sierra front.

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The fire season of 1932 was less severe. The Division protected 16 million acres in 32 counties. Black was now Chairman of the Board and head of the Governor's Labor Camp Committee. He was scrounging for money from all sources, and did obtain \$300,000 from the Highway Commission ostensibly to provide highway maintenance. But Black chose this time to try to get Pratt ejected from the State Forester position. In the ensuing brawl, the organization was upset, Pratt kept his job, and Black withdrew from camp supervision.

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Some Federal money did become available, largely through Black's personal pleading in Washington. There was considerably more in quality and help from other agencies during the second winter of labor camps, including medical supervision when needed. Seven warehouses served a web of supply trucks reaching 55 camps. The widespread camps saw 15,643 men in total enter and leave. Better housing and tools resulted in much more valuable work being accomplished. With Franklin Roosevelt in the White House, a major turning point in American philosophy and law in respect to economic emergencies was occurring. Black was again sent to Washington for conferences, and thus must be credited with helping initiate the great Civilian Conservation Corps program of 1933-1942. The men and women of the California Division of Forestry also deserve to be remembered for their unstinting pioneer labors





in these unemployment relief ventures unique in American government.

When the C.C.C. Program was inaugurated, State Rangers were generally relieved to perform regular duties, but general supervision of Division labor projects and firefighting by C.C.C. youth was an integrated program under the State Forester. He assigned Deputy O. E. Fowler to supervision of the

program. During 1934, the Division was responsible for work projects and accounting for 32 "C" camps, of which five were in Los Angeles County and one in Ventura.

The prior season, aside from field construction and labor, the C.C.C. youth had contributed 168,500 man-hours on firelines outside the National Forests. The era of the wet sack and pine branch firefighting had happily been relegated to history. And with funds available to hire specialists, such as engineers, the physical plant of the Division grew beyond the wildest dreams of the old "fire stompers". Offices, barracks, residences and warehouses were constructed. The Division lookout system was doubled to embrace 75 stations, along with 3,000 miles of telephone line.

In 1936 the first bulldozers were acquired for road and firebreak construction. In this year also the Division received its own radio communication channels. However, independent





pioneers in this field since 1930 were Rangers Russ Smith, Frank Thompson, "Buck" Erickson and Leroy Neil.

The Division was developing rapidly in number of personnel, property acquisition and administration problems. In July 1934 Luther C. Gordon was named Forestry Equipment Engineer. This new position indicated the growing accumulation of Division motorized equipment and the need to maintain it. Gordon had been Chief Fire Warden of San Diego County. When that county entered the CDF system in 1930 Gordon was made a State Ranger there.

About 1936 a centralized repair shop began to be added to the nursery and warehouses at Davis Plant. A small landing field was created there also but the hopeful Division aircraft center did not excite any legislative approval.

Fortunately, in 1934 a few young men were permitted to devote their minds and every known technique to making studies of the varying need for fire prevention and suppression and to draft field maps and recommend detailed physical installations of men, equipment and structures. From this group (with U.S. Forest Service aid) the criteria for lookouts was determined, and an inter-related lookout system was put into effect. It is notable that the youth in the "technical office" included these future Division officials: Director Moran, State Forester Raymond; Chief Deputies Clar and Callaghan; Deputies Petersen, Fairbank, and Dunow; along with Carl Albertus, Art Pirazzini, Mel Barron, and Tom Henson.

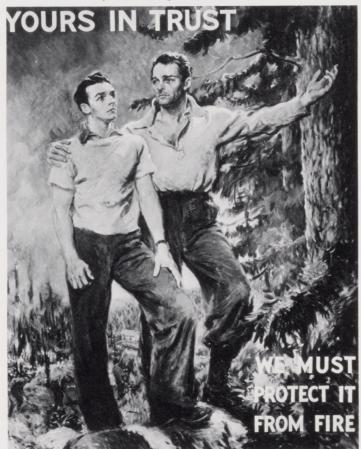
During the last year of the Merriam Administration, 1938, Board member Wendell Robie asked for a detailed fire plan, which was quickly prepared by the technicians and presented to the Board. A two million dollar "supplemental budget" bill was then introduced into the Legislature at Robie's behest. With the threat of impending war and a great budget deficit it failed passage in the session of 1939.

The identical quest for an expanded legislative appropriation for Forestry continued with even more vigor when Governor Culbert Olson took office in 1939. However, in order to maintain a parallel continuity with internal Division events, a diversion will next be considered involving the first association of employees.

ASSOCIATION OF FORESTRY EMPLOYEES

The Civilian Conservation Corps and its adjunct construction programs (E.C.W. and W.P.A.) were at their height by the

By James Montgomery Flage — 1939



week of May 9-13, 1938. California State Rangers and their superiors spent that week in a serious agency conference at Sacramento.

The conservative Frank Merriam was still Governor. Burly Director Nordenholt reflected the administration line. Two Merriam appointees to the State Personnel Board were alleged to have more interest in destroying than in advancing the relatively new "merit system". The Treasury deficit was increasing. Legislators were harassed with budget demands and decreasing revenues. Military authorities were becoming concerned about the adventures of German and Japanese armed forces on each side of the world.





The Division of Forestry total annual State expenditures were less than a half million dollars at this time. Employees were becoming restive. Limitless hours of work, the increasing incidence of fires, the general supervision of the several unemployment relief agencies, were all no doubt producing a feeling of being imposed upon.

So, on the evening of May 13th an Association of Employees was formed. It was agreed there should be six field districts (generally conforming geographically with the 1943 administrative Districts) plus a Sacramento district. Thereupon, representatives from each designated area elected a director.

Tulare Ranger Cecil E. Metcalf was elected president. He retained that office until this association quietly dissolved at the end of 1943. By that time there were organized Division Districts, a tremendously increased war-caused Division activity, and a more orderly and better paid agency.

Miss Anna Duffy, longtime secretary of the State Forester, was hired at \$12.50 per month as association secretary. The voluble but not very effective ex-Senator J. M. Inman was hired as lawyer-lobbyist for about six months. Thereafter, the highly competent young attorney John Hamlyn, who represented CSEA, was paid 25 dollars monthly to help forestry. He gave valuable assistance in contacting the Personnel

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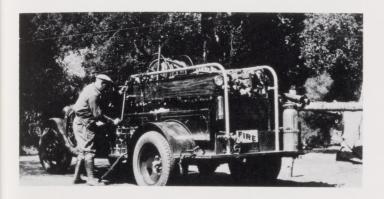
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Board and Legislature. Later, Governor Warren appointed Hamlyn to the Personnel Board.

Rangers expected to work seven days a week, 24 hours a day when necessary, but they thought it would be reasonable to have one day a week off duty during non-fire season. Overtime pay was not a legal possibility at this date. Most Rangers were receiving about \$160 per month. They felt that a range of \$215-275 could be easily justified. Assistant Rangers (now Ranger I), Lookout Observers and Dispatchers were in the \$100-130 range. Crew personnel, being temporary employees, were subject to variable salaries, generally \$35 and food.

The new idea of paying rent for residences (built with federal relief funds) was an irritant, especially since the Ranger's family could find no relief from continuous forestry business.

But salaries agitated most discussion. Apparently the Depression depth, when a portion of the monthly salary was issued as





a Treasury Warrant, was well past. A block appropriation had been made for general State employee pay. But its disposal seemed to cause more complexities than aid for the Division of Forestry. The Director of Finance declared that general budget savings could be used by any agency to meet the prescribed salary increase steps. But statutory law said that all Emergency Fund residue must be returned to the Treasury, and CDF had been nurtured on the Emergency Fund in a rather shoddy circumvention of honest fiscal management.

Another wound was made visible by a sister Division. Fish and Game, being "self-supporting" practically fixed its own salary ranges.

When the U.S. Regional Forester wrote to Pratt suggesting that Clarke-McNary income be used to put CDF salaries into their stipulated steps, the Department Fiscal Officer convinced the otherwise sympathetic Director Sachse that this could not be done.

The idea of recognizing work load differences and consequent pay scale differences by Ranger Units assumed prime importance early in 1940. This seemed reasonable; but the grading basis and the source of added compensation posed difficult practical and emotional problems.

The problem was compounded when two State Rangers used their own approach to the Personnel Board. That Board ruled in July 1940 that State Rangers within three designated categories could accept salary augmentations directly from counties wherever the County Supervisors approved. And the augmented sum was to be based specifically upon the total sum of money from all sources spent under the Ranger's direction.

For the few Rangers who were pleased there were many more who felt degraded as loyal State employees. Some carried large work loads in relatively poor counties. Only county unit Rangers were involved. Most devastating was the setback caused to the necessary move toward a more cohesive agency.

The Association of Employees considered numerous other matters, large and small. For example, a fancy uniform was exhibited and formally adopted in 1939. The State Forester was urged to purchase psychrometers for each ranger station and lookout. Mr. Pratt was quite in sympathy with the association demands and accomplishments.

Perhaps that is why the group entered a political fracas that it probably should have avoided. Nevertheless it did, under the war cry "Nix on Six." This was Senator Biggar's Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 6, introduced for legislative approval in January 1941.





Briefly, the Act would establish a constitutional Board of Forestry of seven members appointed by the Governor. They would represent pine and redwood industry, general agriculture, water use, livestock, and forest land recreation. The Board would assume all powers of the Director. It would appoint and discharge a "qualified" State Forester, and apparently all other employees. The latter point was uncertain, but the interpretation of constitutional law is hazardous. The State Chamber of Commerce, the lumber industry, and Professor Walter Mulford were prominent advocates. The Olson Board and the Forestry Employees opposed it.

The Legislature qualified the Amendment for a popular vote in November 1942. It was then defeated by a very small margin. That victory lost friends for the Association of Employees, and no doubt signaled its demise.

Its successor association, CDFEA, was born 19 years later.

THE OLSON ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR

Democrat Governor Olson took office in 1939. His appointed Directors of Natural Resources, Kenneth Fulton and Richard Sachse were enthusiastic about the advancement of forestry goals. Especially so was Deputy Director Warner Marsh. He persuaded the new Board of Forestry to appoint a small committee to hold field conferences and polish the details of Wendell Robie's defeated "supplement".

The young and enthusiastic chairman, Carl Sugar, eagerly endorsed the idea and appointed a committee of four men. After about four months of intensive work the resultant plan was presented to the Board. They were much pleased and resolved to name it the Clar plan after the committee chairman.

Marsh then arranged with the Chamber of Commerce to take the Plan on a "road show" of public dinner meetings from Yreka to San Diego during the winter of 1939-40. When the Legislature convened in January 1941, Fulton obtained a bill to appropriate one-third of the demanded Division "supplement", a sum of 1.17 million dollars. Its demise was quick and not totally unexpected.

Wartime equipment purchase — 1942



In December came the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Division had already quietly become absorbed into planned local fire defense, aircraft warning and a statewide emergency dispatching system. So-called Swing Crews of firefighters were

installed to aid regular fire departments in event of bombing or fire sabotage. Military intelligence and the F.B.I. had not been idle. The Legislature was somewhat frantic, what with California much closer to the actual war zone than many citizens of the present day realize. Most regular State agency budgets were cut. The Division received several separate appropriations. Both houses met as a Committee of the Whole and heard arguments for implementing The Plan. An appropriation for calendar year 1942 of \$4,022,700 was made. The Division of Forestry was funded and expected to be *tripled* immediately, in the face of war industry wages and the military draft.

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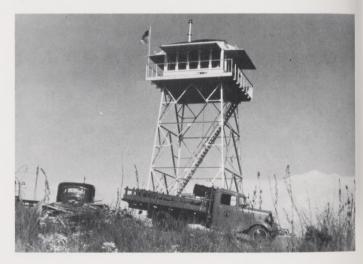
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Frank Weatherford, Left, dress uniform — 1942 with Eugene Weatherford, LLS Army





Those were exciting, weary days for the responsible administrators. To keep 2000 men on the payroll, 6000 men were hired. But The Plan had become firmly fixed at last. The Plan should be recognized as a double-headed venture. Reasonably adequate and specified physical features such as crews and lookouts were to be maintained. More important, the principle of the State paying for State responsibility was established, while other units of government could request and pay for whatever local additional protection each desired, if any.

Such a simple and logical idea holds no mystery at the present date. But "county money" had been so vitally necessary and so subject to local control that many old Rangers must have felt insecure with this firm segregation of operating funds.

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present ary and ast have ads. Earl Warren became Governor in January 1943. As the recent Attorney General he had been ex-officio head of the Office of Civil Defense. Therefore, he understood the problems of the CDF. He appointed an able Board of Forestry chaired by William S. Rosecrans of Los Angeles.

Dewitt Nelson — St. Forester 1944-1953





Warren's first selection of a Director of Natural Resources seemed aimed at settling what had degenerated into a County versus Division confrontation due largely to the dual salary system. A war was in progress and State Forester Pratt was getting older. The Governor appointed William Moore, a Department of Finance Auditor, as a sort of interim Director. Moore used Chief Deputy Clar as his outside contact man to explain and try to soothe the ruffled County Supervisors into accepting the new Plan of divided responsibility under one coordinated agent, the State Ranger. Fortunately, the then Legislative Analyst Rolland Vandegrift was aware and cheering from the sidelines. (In 1945 the Legislature gave statutory foundation to fire protection zones 1, 2 and 3.)

In 1944 retired Army General Warren T. Hannum was made Director. And the vigorous Dewitt "Swede" Nelson was first his Deputy and became State Forester upon Pratt's retirement on the last day of 1943. Nelson had had about 20 years of active U.S. Forest Service experience throughout practically all of California.

But before Nelson arrived, Moore and Clar had obtained the creation of six administrative Districts, with authority to place each under a Deputy State Forester. Each District embraced five or more Ranger Units and formed a cohesive unit for business management and central fire control and dispatch.

By consecutive District number and area, the first assigned Deputies were: F. H. Raymond to the North Coast; James K. Mace to Northern California (eastern Trinity to Butte, inclusive); Fred M. Dunow to the Central Sierra; C. E. Metcalf to the San Joaquin Valley; Walter Coupe back to Southern California and C. G. Strickland to the Central Coast. Walter Winters was Fire Control Deputy in Sacramento which was the master dispatch center during extreme emergency.

In December 1970 the Reagan administration eliminated Central Sierra District Three as an economy move. Administration responsibility and land area was divided, half north and half to the south, dividing at the Placer-El Dorado line.

THE ERA OF TRUE FORESTRY BEGINS

As the war-related duties wound down, and veterans returned home, the Division was fortunately able to place many of them in original positions or better. This was because the augmented Fire Plan was not going to be reduced despite Department of Finance warnings, and also because of new programs undertaken. Considerable harmony was developing between the Division and its numerous cooperators under the new State Forester.

In 1943 and again in 1945 the Legislature created Forest Study Committees. From this background understanding, appropriations were made to purchase Latour (owned by State School Fund), Mountain Home in Tulare, and the Jackson Forest in Mendocino County of more than 52,300 acres. Including smaller gifts, by 1950 there were eight State Forests, totaling 70,240 acres. Preston H. McCanlies was hired as the first State Forest Manager, with Deputy rank. In a couple of years he left to be succeeded by T. A. Arvola.



Responsible lumbermen were feeling public pressure about destructive logging methods. So they endorsed passage of a law in 1943 wherein it would be illegal to cut, for commercial purposes, a coniferous tree of less than 18 inch diameter. The

law had little practical meaning, but it was the first mandatory regulation of its kind.

The next step was the Forest Practice Act of 1945. In essence the law provided for the designation of four geographic areas called Forest Districts wherein commercial methods and tree species were generally similar. The Governor appointed four local citizens (representing designated land-size ownerships) to each District as a working committee. The State Forester appointed a secretary from the area staff for each committee. These Forest Practice Committees would separately develop Rules pertaining to forest protection and harvesting. If approved by the Board of Forestry the Rules would have the effect of law. The progress of the Forest Practice Act was generally rocky, often criticized and considerably amended.

As early as 1940, the Division had been tentatively taking part in a program generally called Service Forestry. This was an outgrowth of Roosevelt's depression era soil conservation actions. Because there was estimated to be some 4 million acres of commercial timber species in small ownerships in California, the idea of having Division foresters consult and advise was obviously worthy. By 1957, eight full-time Technicians were employed in Service Forestry working among rural forest land owners.



Board of Forestry — 1946



In 1945 a major cooperative program was initiated. This consisted of establishing four field camps of Youth Authority wards to work at firebreak construction, firefighting and similar jobs under Division work supervisors. The next year, selected adult prisoners were installed in similar camps, first called Honor and then Conservation Camps. The program has continued to be highly successful, for the individuals and for the people.

The old administrative headache of "controlled burning" of unwanted vegetation was met head-on, so that by 1945 a law was enacted to permit the Division to become officially involved in the activity called Range Improvement. (R.I.)

From earliest days, some landowners, and many persons who did not own or administer any brushlands, advocated and often unlawfully engaged in setting fire in natural wildland vegetation. The legal place of the Division was to control unauthorized wildfire and to protect endangered property. The situation had always been charged with emotion.

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After World War II, the economic values of range and young timber made it possible to approach the issues sensibly. In 1954, L. T. Burcham was assigned to work with landowners. By 1949, new law provided for several "stand-by" fire crews to help prevent the escape of "permit" burning. Seeding of such burns was generally required. Gradually more Division men were assigned to the project. By 1957, this program involved nine men under an Assistant Deputy State Forester.





The R.I. standby crews were eliminated in 1965 as part of Gov. Reagan's economy program. The program has since been further de-emphasized. The Assistant Deputy direction was removed upon Burcham's retirement in 1975. There are now only six men involved and several of these are only devoting part-time to the range improvement program.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Prior to 1950 there was little coordinated emphasis toward training of Division personnel in the science of administration or in fire suppression.

In the earliest days there were few citizen firefighters who needed to be told how to handle their own shovels or axes, except perhaps to be cautioned to throw potentially smoldering fireline scrapings *toward* the fire. This was a time when promiscuous back-firing by nervous property owners became such a hazard to firefighters and other property that a law was passed to prohibit it.

As mechanical devices became available, such as back-pumps and orchard spray rigs adapted for grain and grass fires, group discussion meetings were held. The first Rural Fire Institute was held at Davis in 1928. In those days many of the current chemical and structural hazards did not exist, at least for rural

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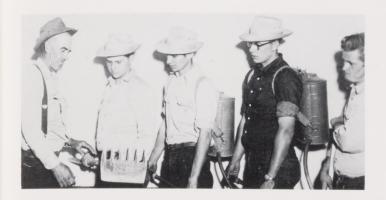
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pumps, group nstitute current or rural firefighters. But old slogans die hard. Early Rangers would often declare: "Nobody can ever write instructions about how to put out a fire; you have to learn by experience."

In April 1928 the small 22-page booklet *Instructions for State Forest Inspectors and State Forest Rangers* was issued to the employees of the newly created Division. This pioneer project was valuable, but hardly a training manual. It told the Ranger about his paper work; to not be overly officious before the public; to determine a plan of fire attack; to remember that food and water were important items on the fireline; and to refrain from the legal impressment of firefighters unless necessary, and especially not tourists.





At annual spring Ranger meetings in later years some cohesion of procedures was developed. And a few progressive Rangers established their own pre-season training groups. A few selected State Rangers were invited to attend the U.S.F.S. Feather River Spring Training School.

Undoubtedly, the wartime rapid enlargement of the organization in respect to duties, personnel, equipment and Mutual Aid contacts emphasized the need for concentration on training as a specific project. Rangers Miles Young and George Phibbs spent some time on this job. A committee of Rangers developed a couple of documents about 1948. One was titled "The Care and Use of Fire Tools and Apparatus". The other was called "Manual C" because it dealt with rural rather than forest fires.

The first effort to concentrate on field training came with the designation of Ranger Len Chatten in 1950 to work on the statewide task, under the unofficial title of Training Officer. His first important single-package contribution was the publication in 1951 of the 54-page pamphlet titled *Forestry Employ-*

ment. This booklet was intended for distribution to all entering employees. The publication was regarded highly by personnel managers.

The next major publication of similar nature must be recognized as a landmark in the maturity of the Division of Foresty. This was the result of six months of concentrated writing effort by Chatten and Clar in 1954. They produced the 273-page training text *Principles of Forest Fire Management*. Thousands of copies were distributed, not only within the Division but to the National Forest and Park Services and even to foreign countries. The book was substantially revised in 1966 and has required six reprintings.

In the year 1951, a Management Conference of a week's duration was held at the Sacramento Fair Grounds. Several men with potential for advancement were selected to attend from each District, usually in the Assistant Ranger class. The head or other high official from each principle government office accepted an invitation to appear and explain the intricate working of his particular agency. Probably the students were so overwhelmed by their new view of the complications surrounding the State Forester that they did not realize that just that single broadening of knowledge was the primary goal of this successful training conference.

Also in 1951 another program was initiated within each District. Two young employees were selected for a year's scheduled assignment from job to job. They were referred to as Trainees. One selectee was a graduate forester and the other a non-school man who had indicated an aptitude for leadership. Many of these Trainees advanced into top management jobs.







In 1950 State Forester Nelson and his Fire Control staff began to develop the idea of a movie training film. Random fire "shots" were pulled together in the course of a year and developed into *Campaign Fire* by a small Hollywood producer. The result was a worthy event in Division progress. But its making emphasized the need for more concentration on large fire management techniques.

In 1957 two Training Centers were established. One was at Ramona in San Diego County, the other at Sutter Hill in Amador. The objective was to provide an intensive five week academy course for newly hired Forest Fire Truck Drivers. Then new Foremen were brought in. Eventually, all older employees in these classes were assigned to the Center courses.

Then in 1967 a dream was realized. The well planned and constructed Fire Academy at Ione, Amador County, was operative. The old Centers were terminated. During the last decade many new training courses have been developed. "Students" from other agencies, and even from other States have attended. The Department of Forestry Fire Academy has justly earned nationwide recognition for the excellence of its training in the difficult science of rural and wildland fire protection.

Francis H. Raymond — St. Forester 1953-1971



The Division continued to progress in small and large ways upon the general policy foundation firmly set by 1950. San Mateo County was placed under Division protection in 1962. A secondary watershed strip of 7 million acres along the Sierra front was added to State fire protection responsibility in 1959.

In 1953, DeWitt Nelson was appointed Director of Natural Resources. Chief Deputy F. H. Raymond was appointed State Forester.

OPERATION FIRESTOP

While the California Division of Forestry was never regarded as a basic research organization, it has been engaged as a cooperating agent with specialists for decades. Either money contributions or field worker assistance with the Experiment Station and University has been substantial, ranging from mapping the State's vegetation cover to studying the physiology of coniferous planting stock. That is a long story.



Yet one major joint effort deserves special mention. This was called "Operation Firestop". It was actually a concentration of effort to bring together every known device to prevent, retard and extinguish wildfire. The principle effort took place during 1954 in Southern California, and largely at Camp Pendleton Marine Base. James K. Mace had a big administrative job as Deputy in charge of Southern California. But he was the major "pusher" in his attempt to revolutionize wildland fire management techniques. The accomplishment came near doing just that in the practical use of aircraft, including helicopters, and fire retardant chemicals.

Project "Skyfire" was a related cooperative project in which



the relationship of lightning potential to particular clouds was studied, coupled with chemical dissipation of that hazard by cloud "seeding".

When the later justly famed General "Hap" Arnold saved his First World War Army Air Service from dissolution by flying forest fire reconnaissance in 1919 along the Sierra foothills, State Forester Homans received messages of fires observed. And in 1931, State Forest Inspector E. P. Biggs was assigned to daily observation flights in a National Guard plane. (Smo-

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Operation Firestop concentrated upon a new principle, that is, fire attack by air-dropping of chemicals. Later, "Helitack" crews were established. Small crews of trained firefighters were thus transported into rough country. This was a cooperative project greatly aided by the Marine Corps, thanks to their confidence in Associate Ranger Jack Burke, a former Marine. Keith Arnold of the Experiment Station was project administrator, assisted by the Division's Chatten, Burke and three Assistant Rangers; six firetrucks and a bulldozer; plus a 20-man Honor Camp Crew.



There were experiments on laying fire hose from the air and in firebreak construction by explosives. Rather oddly, the first actual water drop on a wildfire was made in Riverside County in 1954 from a plane standing-by to make an experimental drop for measuring spread on the ground. Once again a new era in wildland firefighting was born.

Naturally, many records were maintained during this great joint-agency project. Probably the most valuable took the shape of the motion picture properly titled "Operation Fire Stop."



In 1954 primary and secondary timber-watershed area protected from fire directly by CDF was 22,806,000 acres in 30 Ranger Units. In addition more than 10 million acres of rural land was protected by contract. The number of fires on State protected land averaged from 2,000 to 2,500 annually at this time. Area burned was naturally variable, but never less than 121,000 acres any season.

The Division employed 893 year-long persons in all positions, and about 1900 additional seasonal. During fire season, field men received a 10 percent salary bonus in lieu of overtime



pay. There were eleven adult prisoner Conservation Camps and three Youth Camps attached to CDF.

A sample of salaries were top Ranger, \$584 monthly, Assistant Ranger, \$436; Crew Foreman, \$358; Lookouts, \$281.

The Division boasted ownership of 1107 vehicles of all types, more than 1300 structures of all types, 2300 miles of telephone line, 3330 miles of roads, a constantly improving radio communication network, and some 222 suppression crews (other than Conservation Camps). A long road had been traveled since 1927.

In 1961 a major reorganization of State Government at the highest level was established. Its impact could be compared with Governor Young's reorganization of 1927. Various Departments were gathered into Agencies, under the general supervision of an appointed Secretary. No doubt the tremendous growth of the State and its government made this necessary. One result, of course, was a further separation of the State Forester from the Governor and Legislature in the conduct of Division business.

In October of 1961 the Department of Natural Resources was modified into a Department of Conservation in which Forestry was by far the dominant Division in income, personnel and widespread duties. This aggravated the condition foreseen by Pardee in 1927, wherein a small departmental



"housekeeping" corps was outside the control of the actual action chief, the State Forester. Yet there was never any question but that departments should be headed by political appointees of each Governor.

In 1966, Nelson resigned as Director of Conservation and Governor Reagan appointed James Stearns. In 1970, Raymond retired as State Forester and was succeeded by his Chief Deputy, Lewis Moran, in early 1971. In 1973, under the so-called Z'berg-Nejedly Bill, a new more rigid Forest Practice Act was adopted, and the State Board of Forestry was once again reconstituted in membership. In April 1974 a decision was made to refer to Division Districts as "regions."

When the Governor appointed Ray Hunter to succeed Stearns in 1974, Hunter moved rapidly in ordering many transfers of top administrators and he upset programs with no preliminary discussions. Hunter deemed State Forester Moran insubordinate and forthwith discharged him from office, without regard for civil service regulations or statutory authority residing within the Board of Forestry.

Lewis A. Moran — St. Forester 1971-1975



The political pot boiled over. Employees Associations called for Hunter's resignation. Board Chairman Howard Nakae (a Reagan appointee) promptly ordered the Board into session and ordered Hunter to appear and "show cause". Never before had an executive Director been so challenged by a policy making commission. Nakae had the backing of an *ad hoc* joint legislative committee which held hearings on the direction of affairs. Also the much respected Legislative Analyst

Alan Post publicly questioned Hunter's actions. Retired State Forester Francis Raymond became very active in defending the Division and promoting departmental status. Hunter backed away and was automatically eliminated with the incoming Edmund Brown, Jr. administration. Hunter had actually accomplished much that he never intended, namely, an incentive and a coordination of effort to create a Department of Forestry.

Lewis Moran was appointed acting Director of Conservation in January and confirmed in October of 1975. His assistant Larry Richey was appointed the eighth (and last) State Forester of California in November. The title was eliminated when a new Department was created by law of 1976.

The time had come, some would say a half-century later than proper, for the creation of a Department of Forestry in the Resources Agency. Such a law was passed to take effect on the first day of 1977. Lewis Moran was appointed and confirmed as its first Director. It should be noted that Raymond,



Moran and Richey were college trained foresters who had each worked upward from the bottom rung of the Division of Forestry ladder, each succeeding wholly by his own capabilities and through the competitive Civil Service System.

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Larry E. Richey — St. Forester 1975-1976



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The trend of fire "starts" since World War II has been increasing rapidly while the total acres burned per fire has been decreasing. It seems proper to assume that increased population within the "wildlands" and increased fire-causing elements have increased incidence, while a greatly improved control force of personnel, equipment and techniques has discovered and extinguished fires in the timber-watershed area much more effectively and rapidly.

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In the early years it is probable that area of some major burns was over-estimated. Neither adequate maps nor enough manpower were available to do better. On the other hand, hundreds of unreported fires occurred. Another weakness in the statistics is the variable total area "protected" by CDF over

the years.

To answer the question of why such great variables from year to year, one must examine the conditions prevailing each season. For example, in a certain year an excellent record of few fires and low burn losses could have been maintained throughout all of the spring and summer. Then a single week of north wind in September could cause a huge burn loss which would distort the overall picture. Another matter, which incidentally proves the value of a statewide organization, is the common fact that one geographic area of California may be suffering severely from running wildfires, while the remainder of the State is enjoying "normal" or minimal fire conditions.





NATURAL DISASTERS AND LOCAL EMERGENCIES

Through the years, most CDF field personnel have earned special respect within their assigned communities. As servants of the public, such a relationship constitutes a satisfactory test of an agency's success. The local State Ranger in many communities is the most popular representative of "officialdom", depending upon the individual's personality and manner. CDF statewide stature has been enhanced by literally hundreds of cases of volunteer entry into local crises, serving the



people in a much wider capacity than its field of duties prescribed by law; aiding injured hunters and fishermen, finding lost children and aircraft, and so on.

Sometimes an incident has caused embarrassment, such as the entry of a crew into a super-secret military missile "silo" near Chico to extinguish a fire. At times the extra-duty service is unpleasant, such as the collection of dead fish along the shoreline of a much lowered Salton Sea, an incident adequately termed "Operation Fish-Fry".

There have been ocean rescues and numerous flood rescues of people and property. On several occasions, crews and equipment have been rushed to sandbag and patrol stretches of levee when the swollen Sacramento River and its tributaries have threatened to break through. At times, the typical desert cloudbursts have made roaring torrents of Southern California's sandy river beds. On one occasion, a CDF Ranger created a lifeline of fire hose and saved the lives of several persons being swept downstream.

On the morning of March 28, 1964, a dreaded *tsunami*, or seismic ocean wave, 14 feet high from an earthquake off Alaska, crashed into Crescent City, Del Norte County, killing 12 people and devastating 27 city blocks. In accordance with civil disaster plans, CDF moved into the area within two hours. Fire equipment, a mobile kitchen, and patrols to prevent looting were provided, and an excellent CDF radio communication network was established promptly.

On December 20, 1964, rains beyond any known record fell upon the headwaters of the Russian, Eel, Van Duzen, Mattole, Mad and Klamath Rivers. Roaring floods literally washed away seven small villages and 13 bridges and severely damaged 20 other riverbank towns. Twenty four lives were lost and 2,000 people injured.

The CDF, being strategically located throughout the immediate area of disaster, was able to play a prompt and vital role in



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rescue, feeding the homeless, providing drinking water, patrolling deserted property and keeping watch where damaged bridges and roads were near collapse. Once again the CDF radio communication network was of vital importance in relief work.

Governor Pat Brown had seen the disaster conditions in person. In commending twelve State agencies, the governor said: "I want especially to single out and commend the Department of Corrections and the Division of Forestry which has had 1,200 conservation camp inmates and 165 supervisors working directly in the disaster areas, helping evacuate victims, setting up relief camps, repairing levees and building emergency



installations for protecting life and property".

In January 1969, the miserable spill of crude oil along the beaches of Santa Barbara caused more than local damage to the beautiful environment. It raised a political spectre regarding potential similar disasters that has shaken the oil production and transportation industry worldwide. For several hundred CDF leaders and conservation camp crews it meant another unusual assignment at a time of local disaster unrelated to fire or forestry. The CDF responded to the request for assistance and set up local work camps to skim and sop up the slimy, black oil before it killed the tideland plants and animals.

Another project in which CDF played a very important part was given the apt title "Operation Blue Gum". The governor ordered the allotment of emergency funds to reduce an obvious and serious fire hazard when a severe cold spell in December 1972 killed a swath of eucalyptus trees in the Oakland Hills three miles in width and 18 miles long. The standing fire

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hazard was obvious, and the objective was to eliminate dead eucalyptus trees by cutting and burning, and the creation of ridge top firebreaks. Rangers Terwilliger, Villalovas, Shay and Downing were at various times the Supervisors of temporary Camp Palo Seco, with 45 Ecology Corpsmen and a fire attack unit. With much hazard-reduction work accomplished, "Operation Blue Gum" was declared officially ended when substantial rains fell on October 23, 1973.



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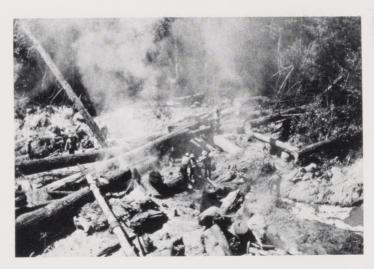
fire

There is wide provision in the law for CDF contractual arrangements with other entities of government. One such unusual episode prevailed from January 1960 to July 1961. This called for structural fire protection at the Squaw Valley complex erected for the Winter Olympics of that period. A "round-the-clock" fire crew and two engines were installed there under the supervision of Dick Groninger assisted by Orville Ingram.

Another contract duty specifically involved with fire protection occurred during city firemen strikes. The Chief Executive has always had authority to act during calamity and lack of emergency services, especially when so requested by the responsible local government. CDF firefighters were sent by Governor Reagan to the following strike-bound locations: Sacramento City, 1970; Vallejo, 1969; Santa Barbara County, Berkeley, San Francisco and Placentia City in 1975. There was some harassment of the State men, but this was offset by the expressions of admiration by the local firemen and citizens for the capability demonstrated by the CDF firefighters.

These briefly recorded incidents are but a few of many actions taken by CDF personnel through the years beyond their area of assigned duties, but much to the benefit of the public welfare.





FURTHER HISTORY SOURCE REFERENCES

Researchers into detail should use Sacramento State and Resources Agency libraries to see numerous processed CDF publications, such as "Brief History of Calif. Div. of Forestry," 1957. The State Archives has much letter correspondence; the "Old Board" minute book; several old employee interview tapes; and the valuable C. E. Metcalf file on the Forestry Employees Association of 1938-44.

At Bancroft Library, Berkeley, and the Forest History Society, Santa Cruz, are typescripts of a half-dozen or more personal interviews with individuals directly involved with much of the history of forestry affairs and the California Division of Forestry. Primarily the recording of DeWitt Nelson's recollections are recommended. See also those of S. R. Black and W. R. Schofield.

Below are listed basic printed CDF sources (by no means are all books and bulletins represented).

State Forestry Papers, (S.A.F., 1930); State Printer 1930 California Government and Forestry, (Clar) 2 vols 1959, 1969. 940 pp. From Spanish days to 1935. Contains numerous refs. to other sources.

Evolution of California's Wildland Fire Protection System, (Clar) 35 pp. 1935

Forestry Employment, 54 pp. 1951

Principles of Forest Fire Management, (Clar and Chatten) 1954, 1956, 274 pp. An instruction manual representing problems and methods of CDF operation.

California State Forestry Labor Camps, (Winters) 35 pp. 1973. Regulation of Logging in California, (Arvola), 100 pp. 1976.

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THE UNENDING WAR AGAINST WILDFIRE



Len Chatten began work with CDF in 1937 as a seasonal firefighter in Lake County at \$35 monthly salary. He was made crew Foreman in 1938, and became a full-time Assistant Ranger in 1942. Off-season he took college forestry courses but lacks a degree due to wartime Marine Corps service. He was appointed Ranger in 1950; Assistant Deputy in 1958; and retired the end of 1976. Chatten's chief contribution came as Training Officer and specialist in Research and Development, and as an outstanding fire boss on major fires. (Editor)

THE UNENDING WAR AGAINST WILDFIRE

by Leonard R. Chatten, Assistant Deputy State Forester, Retired

Wildland fire is an integral part of the history of California. Early settlers wrote about vast smoke clouds and red night glows on the horizon that lasted for weeks. Old redwoods by their growth rings inform us that intense fires have passed through the great forests during the past fifteen centuries. Few old forest trees in California are without internal fire scars. Many have burns so deep that the hollows were used by early settlers to house animals — hence the term "goosepens". Unquestionably the harvest of timber has been reduced tremendously because of repeated wildfires in the mature forest, and early settlements such as mining towns were frequently razed by fires originating in the wildland.

Wildland fire records were incomplete prior to the 1930s. However, old newspapers have many references to fires running uncontrolled through the hills. In the early years of the CDF, the State Forester reported fantastic acreages burned on private land and state protection areas: 627,000 in 1926; 702,000 in 1927; 1,187,000 in 1928; and 952,000 in 1929. Even as late as 1945, annual burned acreages of 500,000 were not unusual. The least acres burned on state-protected lands in the 50 years of the Division's existence was in 1963 with 32,000 acres.

The Matilija Fire in 1932 is considered the largest recorded wildfire in California. It burned 230,000 acres of the Santa Barbara National Forest, now known as the Los Padres National Forest.





Because of the combination of varied topography, long dry summers and flammable vegetation, California has the unenviable record of being the "worst" state in the Nation in respect to wildfires. However, it is also recognized as having the largest and most effective fire protection organization.

Prior to the formation of the CDF, many county Boards of Supervisors requested the State Forester to appoint selected citizens as State Fire Wardens. Such an appointment empowered the local warden to enforce fire laws and give leadership within his area of responsibility as designated by the supervisors. These wardens had very broad powers designated by law for arrest, impressment of fire fighters and control of fires. They rarely had tools or equipment except hand tools brought to the fire by volunteer firefighters. As early as 1906, 367 Fire Wardens existed in the state, of which 128 were USFS officers.

Huge fires were frequent whenever weather conditions were unfavorable. Oldtimers recall fires in the early 1920s in San Diego County that would start in the coastal area, spread all the way to the Borrego Desert, and a week or so later during an east wind would cause them to burn back to the coast.

In 1919 four State District Fire Rangers (a title changed in 1927 to State Forest Ranger) were hired for the summer. Their primary responsibilities appeared to be coordinating wildland



fire activities of local firefighting groups in a loosely defined area or "District" of the State. With the formation of the CDF in 1927, a few State Forest Rangers were appointed for critical areas. Too often there was confusion concerning the role the Ranger was to play in localities that had been heretofore "ruled" by local Fire Wardens.

Fires were usually controlled by the use of natural barriers, (roads, creeks, animal trails) from which to backfire. Often valuable grain fields or grazing land would be sacrificed in this process. The question was often raised as to whose property would be backfired. The local Fire Warden would generally make this decision. The Ranger found himself in a delicate situation, largely depending upon his leadership qualities. It sometimes took years for these "outsiders" (Rangers) to gain the respect and confidence of the local residents and take their rightful place in heading fire control activities in many counties. Unfortunately this was sometimes reflected in fire control operations. Although the term "control burning" for clearing brushland was not used at this time, it was not unusual for a fireline to be established around a large brushfield that a rancher wanted to burn off.

"Volunteers" were sometimes recruited for fighting fires by using a section of state law providing that citizens "in good

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Firetr like pro a Mod bined cab, t pride health" could be conscripted to fight forest fires. For the most part this was confined to impressing men residing in "skid rows" through the cooperation of local police officials. However, one instance occurred in Kern County in 1928 to the contrary. When a large fire occurred adjacent to the Ridge Route State Highway, a Highway Patrol Officer (county administered) halted traffic and directed all able-bodied males to proceed up the mountain to fight the fire — without tools and in street clothes. Fortunately, the State Forester's representative was able to stop this action. There are many similar examples of the difficulties of coping with the fire problem during this period.

W. D. Winters, former Fire Control Officer, states that he reported to Madera County as State Forest Ranger in 1929 to find his total fire fighting equipment consisted of 6 round-point shovels and a bale of burlap sacks.

When volunteers were not available, firefighters could be hired for 25 cents per hour. The low wage was deliberately fixed to prevent incendiary fires for work. However, this was the Depression and even that wage was attractive. Men without employment would "ride the rods" on local trains and periodically toss bundles of lighted kitchen matches into the fuel adjacent to the rails. They would then seek employment to put out their own fires.

Principally because of this, the CDF established the first organized fire suppression crews in 1931, steadily expanding in subsequent years. The hiring of "pickups" was curtailed.

Moreland built at Davis with a 300 gallon tank was delivered to Riverside County in the summer of 1929. It was delayed more than a week fighting fires enroute.

Firetrucks certainly improved the firefighting capability of the Division, but not all Rangers were ready to accept the change. Some were known to threaten to discharge anyone who used water on a fire after it had been controlled: the tried and true methods of fireline mop-up were deemed the most trustworthy to them. They reasoned that wet material might dry out and flare up later.

Another accepted practice of this era was that men remained on a fire 24 hours a day — until it was out. Relief was practically unknown. They sometimes had to actually "live off the land", depending on local ranchers for food and water.

Retired Assistant Deputy State Forester John Tomblin recalls a fire in Riverside County in the early '40s that burned for three weeks and finally was "extinguished" by running into the desert. He estimates its size in excess of 100,000 acres. But after three weeks and no relief, no one seemed to have energy or interest in mapping its boundaries.

Twenty-five bulldozers were acquired early in World War II, a fantastic addition to CDF fire equipment. But their full potential value was not immediately realized. Transport vehicles and skilled operators were not readily available. Often Assistant Rangers or even Rangers had to serve as operators. Large numbers of "firetrucks" were also added to the Divi-



Because funds were difficult to obtain, the crew buildup was slow. C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps) crews greatly augmented the meager CDF forces by 1933, and proved to be a potent force for fire control, and a major change in fire control technique. For the first time crews in considerable numbers were available to construct fire lines or breaks with hand tools. No longer was it necessary to depend almost entirely on backfiring, wet sacks, and tree branches. The transition did not come swiftly because many areas of the state did not have access to the "C's" labor force.

The 1930s saw the major acquisition of the "tools of the trade": axes, shovels, brushooks, backpumps, wire brooms, and a new tool designed by a CDF employee, Earl Barron. Known as the "Barron Tool", this combination rake-hoe is also called the California Fire Tool.

Firetrucks (later designated as Fire Engines) were scattered like precious gems around the state. They varied in type from a Model A Ford with a fan belt-driven Panama pump combined with a 32-gallon water-heater tank lashed behind the cab, to the famous Morelands of 1929 which were then the pride of the small and widespread CDF. CDF Engine #1, a





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sion's fleet at this time. Most consisted of worn-out stakesides, flatbed chassis with wooden wine barrels for water tanks. But they were also equipped with an excellent Chrysler-Hale 500 gpm pump. Although breakdowns were frequent, these units filled an important gap for many years. The war effort had first call on necessary equipment as well as manpower.

A notable change in fire control methods occurred in the later part of the war years and shortly thereafter. Bulldozers were now a potent force, and the highly mobile (honor prisoner) Conservation Camps appeared in considerable numbers. Now firelines could be rapidly established at planned locations so that the fires could be dealt with on the firefighter's terms. Annual burned acreages reflected this by dropping into the 100,000 and 200,000 acre totals.

Without a great deal of fanfare, a steady and highly important program was developing that would eventually weld together a mobile, hard hitting, fire fighting force for CDF. Communications between mobile units and headquarters (and the familiar "10-4") are taken for granted today. But the growing pains were severe. To put together a system that would permit the rapid movement of fire fighting forces to any point statewide and be able to operate within a common communication system was a monumental task which reflects the efforts of many dedicated people over a period of years.

After the war, California's population began to increase by one-half million or more each year. Fire incidence rose steadily (on CDF protected areas from 2,643 in 1946 to 8,673 in 1976) as more people lived in or used the wildlands. All of the protection agencies were hard-pressed to cope with the increased problem. Interagency cooperation and an exchange of firefighting forces became standard operating procedure and served as a model for the rest of the Nation.

Many disastrous fires in California, and other parts of the Nation pointed out the need for an intensive research program to determine the factors causing extreme fire behavior. One of the most dramatic of these fires occurred in the De Luz Canyon area of San Diego County in August 1949. Originating on Camp Pendleton Marine Base during extreme weather conditions, it swept through the small settlement of De Luz. Why no loss of life or major structural damage occurred is difficult to say. The forces that nature demonstrated in this relatively small valley were fearsome even to experienced firefighters. Heads of fire raced up-slope and down-slope simultaneously in adjoining drainages in midday. A series of fire whirlwinds (actually fire tornados), with the combined decibel ratings of a fleet of jet aircraft, developed day after day. One such large whirlwind formed itself around a prominent ridge which contained not only ranch structures but men and firetrucks placed there to protect them. Ranger W. G. "Curly" Francis reported seeing heavy objects being lifted into the whirling cone of fire. These firefighters could well be the first human beings to have the dubious honor of viewing a fire tornado from the inside — and surviving. This and other serious fires ultimately led to "Operation Firestop" which provided the breakthrough for new techniques such as airtankers, fire retardants and helitack, and set the stage for a national fire research program.

One of the first cooperative projects between the USFS and CDF was an intensive study of microclimate in De Luz valley. The "unusual" weather encountered on the De Luz fire was found to be normal under a given set of circumstances involving the interaction of marine and continental air, and the text books were rewritten.

As mentioned in the brief history of CDF, an important step was taken when two training centers were established in 1957 and later consolidated into a single Academy. A professional program was developed for teaching highly specialized wildland fire control methods. This program is unequalled elsewhere in the world in our opinion.

In spite of the major technological advances prompted by

Operation Firestop and later refined by research and development, large disastrous fires have continued to occur and some of them will now be recounted briefly.

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1960 — During July 17, 1960, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, with temperatures of 110° during a threeday scorching period in the Santa Lucia Mountain Range, the fire named Weferling spread out quickly, but final control was expected at 200-300 acres. However, in areas close to the coast of California, the unexpected is sometimes too common. The conflict in coastal and interior continental weather frequently produces "crazy winds". Such was the case here. Control lines in final stages of completion suddenly exploded. A running battle resulted with periods of calm and then more "crazv winds". A reverse weather pattern prevailed wherein the most severe fire behavior occurred throughout the night. Ultimately, nearly 50,000 acres were burned with serious damage to Nacimiento Reservoir watershed and a threat to the valuable Hearst Castle properties. One thousand men were involved in the fight along with eight helicopters and six airtankers. Beware a fire ruled by "crazy winds".

1961 — "An unusual year" is a common phrase to describe almost any fire season in California. But 1961 was truly unusual in contrast to others, as was 1970 which is described later. A prolonged, moist spring produced increased growth on wildland vegetation in the northern part of the state. An abrupt and extreme weather change occurred for two-weeks beginning on June 13, temperatures soared to highs of 115 degrees. The result was an unprecedented "heat kill" of the top layers of vegetation over hundreds of thousands of acres. Literally tons of dead, dry material situated in brush and tree tops presented a near explosive situation. This assumption was proved to be a fact: the ten largest fires in the state in 1961 were in the parched area and accounted for 183,660





acres burned. The stories of two of these follow.

Harlow Fire, Mariposa County

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The fire started in the Middle Fork of the Chowchilla River around 10 a.m. on July 10. In spite of immediate initial attack action, the fire spread rapidly and was its own master for the next two days. The toll: two persons dead; 106 structures destroyed; 41,200 acres of grass, brush and timber burned, creating a scarred landscape four miles wide and 14 miles long. The peak burning period occurred between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. of the second day when the explosive condition of the fuel was dramatically illustrated.

Twenty thousand acres were burned in less than two hours. According to educated estimates, this true fire storm generated an energy exceeding that of a five-megaton bomb. 2556 men and 118 pieces of motorized equipment were ultimately used to control the fire. No one disagrees with the fact that there is presently nothing in man's "tool box" that would have halted the frightening blow-up during that period.

Austrian Gulch Fire, Santa Clara County

This fire was accidentally ignited on July 18 on a mountain ridge in Santa Clara County, near the Santa Cruz line, at a military radar installation. At first, the only unusual circumstance was that it began on the top of a mountain and the initial spread was downhill. However, the difficulties of control and the threat to highly concentrated and valuable residential communities were increased with every foot the fire spread down the mountain. Although it was less than 100 acres by the first midnight, limited access for bulldozers and almost impenetrable heavy fuels prevented hand crews from containing the fire's spread. Airtanker operations on a large scale were rare at this time, but a major strike force consisting of 13





aircraft was assembled during the first night. The saying, "operation was a success but the patient died" was most appropriate in this case. By 2 p.m. of the following day, the fireline was relatively dormant — largely due to airtanker operations. However, the hastily assembled air force ran out of fuel and retardant, partly because of its distance to a major supply base. More unfortunately, the crews transported from other major fires were tired and were without water for many hours. They could not capitalize on the airdrops. Then the weather took over and strong northwest winds drove the fire into steeper, rougher terrain during the second night.

Firefighters in the Coast Range area have long been familiar with the conflict between marine and continental air movement, sometimes called "upside down weather". This condition developed on the Austrian Gulch Fire on the third night and plagued the fire control efforts through the remainder of the campaign.

Fog moved in from the coast and covered the lower portions of the fire on the west side of the Coast Range. Above the fog, humidity dropped as low as 4 percent. Such dry air resulted in veritable explosions of flaming vegetation in the upper elevations. Then each following morning, the fog would lift and raise the humidity over the upper areas to the point that prevented even firing-out operations — in spite of the exceedingly dry internal condition of the vegetation.

A unique suppression action which contained the head of the fire involved an extended hose lay: 12,000 feet of 1½ inch and 5,000 feet of 1 inch hose used in one continuous lay, serviced by 14 water tankers operating around the clock for two days. A total, vertical elevation difference of 1500 feet complicated the action. "Surge tanks" were required along the lay in order to open hose lines to keep them from bursting.

A record was probably established in the concentrated control effort for a fire of this size. It burned 8,670 acres. Over a nine-day period a force of 1000 men was committed, 67 bull-dozers, 19 aircraft and 60,000 feet of hose used with 68 fire trucks.

It should have gone into the record that 1964 was one of the milder fire seasons. True, an unseasonable early Santana Wind drove a fire in Los Angeles County to 11,600 acres, destroying many homes and much valuable watershed. Statewide, the dozen or so fire starts each day were routine. That is, until the "ten terrible days of September". Northerly winds blew with increasing force over most of the state. Velocities up to 72 miles per hour were recorded at Mt. St. Helena Lookout, and observers maintained that gusts reached 90 mph at times. During the 10-day period the CDF took action on 364 fires. The majority of these could have become major fires. That they did not speaks highly of the men of the Division. In addition, many fire engines from cities, counties, and fire districts were active in important support operations. Thus, a huge portion of the state's fire protection facilities became directly involved. Undoubtedly, a key factor in keeping most of the new fires from becoming large was the coordinated use of a nucleus of men and equipment held in reserve for initial attack. In addition, first priority in using air tankers was for new fires. Planes were often diverted in the middle of important missions for this purpose. A serious problem was encountered in radio use. The large number of mobile units operating through mountain top repeaters capable of covering hundreds of miles completely saturated the available radio channels. It was necessary to revert to written messages being hand-delivered to fire managers.

The following fires stand out for one reason or another:

North Coast District

Hanley Fire: Napa and Sonoma Counties, September 19 to 26, 1964. Strong northeasterly winds persisted during this tiresome battle. Starting on the slopes of Mt. St. Helena, the Hanley Fire eventually burned 52,700 acres — spotting a mile ahead at times. Its forward spread was halted when the head ran into the City of Santa Rosa. For two days the south flank seriously threatened Aetna Springs Resort, St. Helena Sanitarium and Pacific Union College.

During these days other major fires in the North Coast were Nuns Canyon in Sonoma County, which burned 10,430 acres and seriously threatened Boyes Springs Resort; Mt. George in Napa-Solano counties 8,400 acres; Miller Canyon in Solano County 1,800 acres. The latter two and numerous others in remote areas required action which siphoned off manpower and equipment from the more serious fires.

Central Sierra District

Starting in Placer County near Auburn, a fire presented a complex problem by leaping the American River into El Dorado County thus requiring recognition as two separate fires. Final size was 8,400 acres.

South Sierra District

Coyote Fire, Santa Barbara County: Although this fire occurred in a "Contract County" and its 67,000 acres were mostly on National Forest lands, the CDF nevertheless committed



110 men and 64 pieces of motorized equipment to the battle that would otherwise have been available for other CDF fires.

Those "ten terrible days of September" must still cause nightmares for the men who fought the battles that appeared endless. Three men associated with CDF lost their lives on the fireline in 1964.

1970 The year 1970 will undoubtedly stand as the most destructive in the 50-year fire history of the Division of Forestry. Burned acreages in the 1930's and 1940's exceeding 500,000 acres are hardly comparable. The 1970 season total of 286,000 acres burned on CDF protected areas, although statistically correct, does little to reflect the extent of the fire problems encountered. The availability of highly mobile, sophisticated firefighting machines, thousands of trained fighters, coupled with the recognized increase in the value of watershed, and with the hundreds of thousands of structures

located in vulnerable areas makes any attempted comparison between 1970 and earlier years generally meaningless.

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From September 22 through October 4, 1970 California was aflame from Humboldt County to Mexico. Fire has never known artificial boundaries of property or politics. That Fall there were often fires burning across counties, weaving into one mass of destructive flame.

The integrated effects of drought, low humidity, high temperature, and high wind velocity are expressed in terms of "Fire Weather Severity Index". Most areas of the state were 200 to 600 percent of "normal". Thus the stage was set and the time bomb was ticking during the spring and summer of 1970. With northerly winds up to 50 miles per hour, the beginning came on the 22nd of September in the unlikely location of the Oakland-Berkeley hills. While not so destructive as a fire that





swept down upon Berkeley from the adjacent brushy hills in September of 1923, destroying 900 homes in a 72-block area, it did indicate potential calamity. Before the holocaust subsided statewide on October 4, 773 fires (320 of which were 300 acres or above) had burned 576,508 acres, 653 homes were destroyed and 16 lives were lost. Fifteen separate agencies responsible for wildland fire protection were involved in the total battle — often exchanging men and equipment wherever the greatest need existed. Through it all the Office of Emergency Services put forth a maximum effort to supplement the forces. Also the State National Guard and military were heavily engaged in the battle.

The largest fire in 1970 was of joint responsibility with the U.S. Forest Service and CDF, the 170,000 acre Laguna Fire. Pushed by gale-force winds from the east up to 75 mph, a phenomenal average rate of spread of over 3000 acres per hour for the first 48 hours was recorded. It spread into the eastern outskirts of the City of San Diego, burning parts or all of many small communities. Individual acts of heroism were

many, but perhaps the greatest dedication to duty was demonstrated by a Fire Captain who was engaged in a life-or-death struggle to save homes on one side of a street only to see his own home burning to the ground on the other side.

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Again, out of calamity comes progress in firefighting. The fires of 1970 created increased concern among citizens, agencies and legislators and a major research undertaking was begun called FIRESCOPE, an acronym for FIrefighting RE sources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies, involving seven major agencies. Now being implemented, this 25 million dollar project will provide more efficient resource allocation and utilization in multiple or large fire situations. It will include a progressive incident command system for the Southern California area, improved communications and such techniques as fire potential and management alternatives analyzed rapidly by computers. Its effects will be felt throughout the state, partly because CDF today is able to routinely move resources statewide in a matter of hours. Remote weather sensing devices transmitted by satellite, almost instantaneous transmissions of infra-red fire pictures from aircraft, night-flying helicopters and airtankers and many equipment improvements, coupled with advanced management and fire prevention and control training are becoming routine as the Division becomes a Department of Forestry in 1977.

At Sacramento headquarters, under Director L. A. Moran and his two Deputy Directors, are the following sections: Fire Protection, Manpower and Technical Services, Resource Management, Management Services, and Legislative, Planning and Legal Affairs.

In the Fire Protection section the emergency command center provides continuous monitoring of potential major fire problems so that forces can be transferred among Regions as the situation warrants.

CDF consists of five geographic Regions: North Coast, Sierra Cascade, South Sierra, Central Cost, and Southern California. The Board of Forestry, Henry J. Vaux chairman, consists of 9 members, and establishes departmental policy and rules regarding the regulation of forest practices. There are 24 Ranger Units managed by a Ranger in charge, wherein state and privately-owned timber and watershed fire protection, and enforcement of laws are handled by the Ranger and his staff.

There are 204 state fire stations and 130 stations under contract with counties, cities and fire districts. CDF owns and operates 367 fire engines, and operates 230 additional engines, more than 10 truck companies, and 12 paramedic units under local government contract. CDF operates 81 bulldozers, 137 busses, over 600 pickups and support vehicles, and 55 graders and dump trucks. During fire season, CDF has 21 air tankers and 5 helicopters.

CDF permanent employees number over 3000 (as compared to less than 50, fifty years ago). In addition about 2000 seasonal firefighters are hired for state fire stations. There are about 1800 inmates and wards of the Department of Corrections assigned to 29 Conservation Camps for all types of forestry work under CDF.

Early rangers claimed they put their boots on in the spring and didn't take them off until the rains came in the fall. During World War II, employees were allowed one day off a week whenever possible. In 1948 the continuous 6 day week was reduced to 5 days (120 hours). In 1961 a 104 hour duty week was authorized with "compensating time off" and a fire season "bonus" for fire suppression classes. In 1965 a 96 hour duty-week was established. In 1971 it was reduced to 84 hours, and that year a law was enacted to provide time-and-half salary for overtime worked by fire control personnel. As of July 1, 1977, the fire suppression employees' duty-week was reduced to 72 hours.

CDF manages seven state forests, gives technical advice to timber owners, operates tree nurseries for the production and sale of timber species, regulates the manner of cutting and harvesting lumber by private operators, engages in the elimination of forest insects and diseases on private and state land, aids in carefully regulated improvement of range land through the use of fire and machines, revegetates burned watersheds to prevent soil erosion, and does research to improve and preserve forest and wildlands in California.













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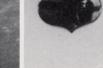


































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Black Mountain Camp 1969





Helitack Crew, Humboldt Ranger Unit 1960





Humboldt Air Patrol 1949





EQUIPMENT



Circa 1930



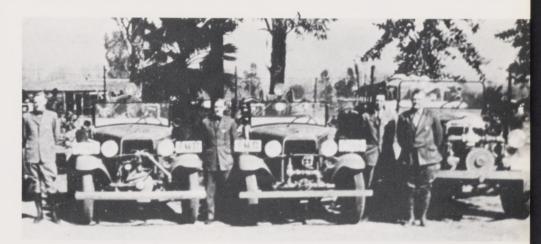




1930 Ford











1927 Model T











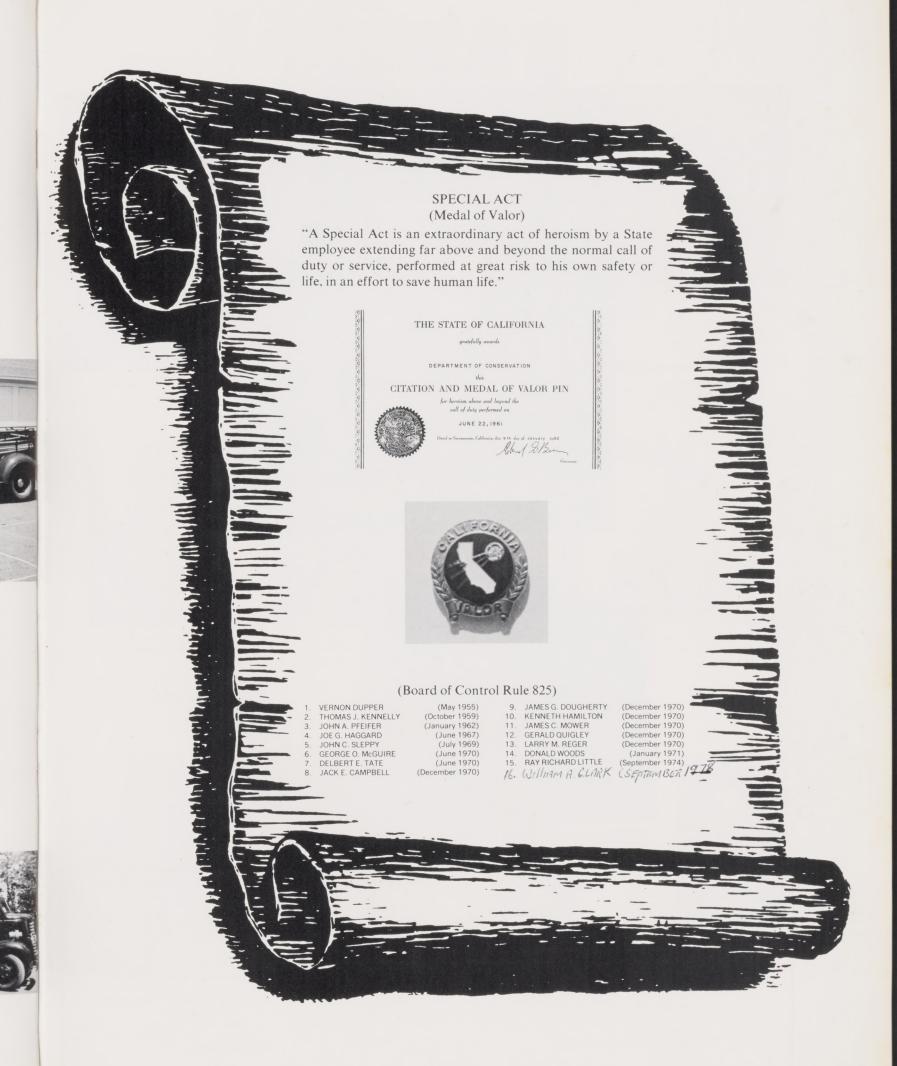




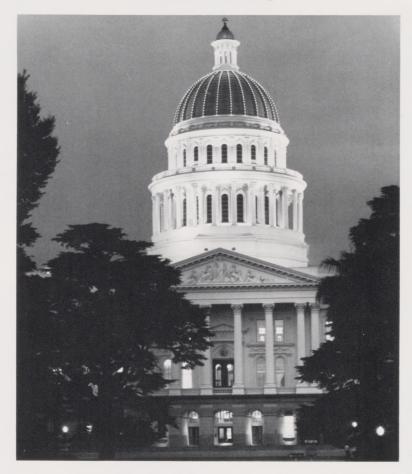








SACRAMENTO



STATE CAPITAL BUILDING



CDF Hdqtrs, located on the 15th and 16th floors, State Resources Building, 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

SFR - STATE FOREST RANGER FCS - FIRE CREW SUPERVISOR

— FIRE CAPTAIN FAE

— FIRE APPARATUS ENGINEER

FCP — FIRE CAPTAIN, PREVENTION — FIRE FIGHTER, CDF FF FFS — FIRE FIGHTER, SEASONAL

C.T. — CLERK TYPIST P.C.F.

— PAID-CALL FIREFIGHTERS

FOR. — FORESTER **HFEO**

— HEAVY FIRE EQUIPMENT

OPERATOR

FPO — FIRE PREVENTION OFFICER EMS - EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

SUPERVISOR

HEM — HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANIC
JR. FOR. — JUNIOR FORESTER

 HEAVY TRUCK DRIVER
 YOUTH FOREST PROTECTION HTD YFP

PROGRAM (CETA)



Deputy Director Larry Richey



Dept. of Forestry Director Lewis (L. A.) Moran



Deputy Director Frank Torkelson



Ruth Hunter Director's Sec.



Ed Martin, For. III Dianne Seivert Forester Licensing



Arlene Henningsen Dep. Richey's Sec.



Jo Guilino Dep. Torkelson's Sec.

FIRE PROTECTION



Mike Schori Chief, Fire Protection



Fire Control Operations: (L-R), Front: Charles Columbro, SFR III; Sisto Garcia, SFR II; Bette Bratcher; Wilmer Black, SFR I; Barbara Barbee, Sr. Steno. Middle: Louis Gunter, SFR III; Clarence "Cotton" Mason, Sr. Air Officer; David Beall, Air Oper. Officer; Dave Sharpe, FPO II. Back: Robert Green, SFR III; Gerry Letson, Asst. Chief; Howard O'Brien, SFR III.



Helene Wilson Sr. Clk.



Fire Protection Planning: (L-R), Front: Jim Abbott; Marge Hansen; Tosh Balaba; Bonnie Hoschler; Jennie Schwenk; Robert Lix, SFR II. Middle: William Innes, Sr. Meteorologist; Robert Weaver, SFR III; Lloyd Keefer, SFR III; Gail Knowles, SEC. I. Back: Gary Buzzini, SFR II; Clinton Phillips, Asst. Chief; Robert McKelvey, Res. Anal.



Fire Prevention: (L-R): Stephanie Black, RECEPT.; Linda Moring; Raymond Higgins, SFR II; Ron Bywater, FPO I; Arthur Jaseau, SFR III; Dixie Elliott, Sr. Steno.; Walter Bolster, SFR III; Richard Ernest, Asst. Chief; Richard Diltz, SFR III. Seated: Dorothy Worthen, Sr. C.T.; S. T. Bear.

AUT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Jim Denny Chief, Resource Mgnt.



Resource Management: Frt. Row: Stephen Smith; Carl Hauge, Assoç. Geol.; Harry Harland; Fred Euphrat. Mid. Row: Earl Sechrist, Asst. Chief; Nancy Rogers; Carol (Mitchell) Lésly; Maria Bryan; Marge Blair, Sr. Steno; Jess (Sida) Cochran, C.T. II; Gene Hartzell, For. II; Ken Nielson, For. I; Herb Fauvre; Ed Medina. Back Row: Jim Denny, Chief; Jean Jackson; Dick Hunt, For. III; Boll Maclean, For. III; Eulice Lara; Ron Adams, For. III; Cliff Fago For. III; C. J. Eden, For. II; Brian Barrette, For. III; Bill Payne; Rick Mazza.



The "New" David Nursery Buildings — 1922

LEGISLATION, PLANNING AND LEGAL AFFAIRS



Jeff Snow, Chief Legislation, Planning, and Legal Affairs



Legislation, Planning, and Legal Affairs: L. to R.: John (Buck) Oneto, Prog. Dev. Off.; Jack O'Neal, Inf. Off. I; Deane Bennett, Asst. Chief; Vera Fava, Steno; Delma Amick, Sr. Legal Steno; Sharon Main, Sr. Steno. Missing from Photo: Paul Cox, Asst. Chief; Carol Silva, Sr. Steno.

MANPOWER AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

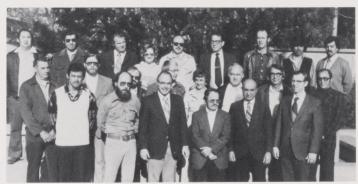


Frank Quadro Chief Manpower and Technical Services



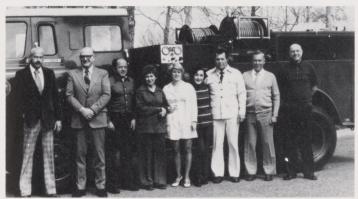
Mida June Deal Chief Quadro's Sec.

ENGINEERING AND GRAPHIC SERVICES



Engineering & Graphic Services: Frt. Row: Froilan Plaza; Bernie Bane; Mitch Finberg; Jay Fischer; Ray Tatian; Cliff Bales. Mid. Row: Julian Lindsay; Sam Shipley; Burt Mohr; Vern Cowan; Jan Johnson; Jack Tobiason; Jim Conkright; Anatoly Elkinbard. Last Row: Bob Chan; Paul DeKoekkoek; Gerald Brown; Vickie Sterken; Charles Thomas; Bill Barton; Bob Everitt; Jesus Cano; Dave Rodriquez.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT



Walt Harkness; Gene Giboney; Rod Gravink; Dorothy French; Irene (Petersen) Breedlove; Mary Friend; John Hudnall; Roy Smith; Bob Stribling.

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT



Material Management: (L-R), Front: Betty Bechtel, Steno; Sterling Damgaard, SFR II; Bea Walls, CT II. Back: Bob Ford, SFR II; Dave Mack, SFR II; Roy Killion, SFR III.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE



Paul Blankenship Battalion Chief

MANAGEMENT SERVICES



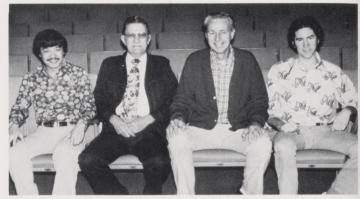
Bob Blanford Chief, Management Services

BUDGETS



Budgets: Frt. Row: George Surryhne, Assoc. Anal.; John Kozusko, Assoc. Anal. Back Row: George Hacker, Assoc. Anal.; Dick Baker, S.S.M. II; Bob Nycum, Assoc. Anal.

SERVICE AND SUPPLY



Service & Supply: Luke Nishimura, Sup. Clk. I; Gene Chandler; Fred Schoener, W.M. I; Glen Savage.

SAFETY



Safety: Frt. Row: Jerry Reinecker, Asst. Chief. Back Row: Judy (Salman) Rapp, Steno; Cash Hooper, Safety Coor.; Faith Sorenson, S.S. Anal.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS AND BENEFITS



John Swanson, P.O. III

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS



Management Analysis: 1st Row: Marge Hansen; Sally Thibodeaux; Nancy Klamm; John Hardin, A.M.A. 2nd Row: Marcella Hanson; Lois Vial, Sr. Steno.; Jack Adolphson; Joann Dillon; Jack Crawford, M.S.O.

ACCTG./CLAIMS/ PROPERTY AND BOOKKEEPING



Acctg/Claims/Property & Book Keeping: Fr. Row: Lois Fox, S.A.C. II; Fran Rubusky; Roy Kemp, M.S.O.; Janice Vegors; Hazel Dobbins. 2nd Row: Neva Aschwanden; Virginia Kinchen; Gloria Sherman; Linda Hardmeyer; Gail Williams; Jimmie Brasiel. 3rd Row: Barbara Rowe, C.T. II; Gladys Twogood, Sr. Steno.; Juanita Richardson, C.T. II; Maxine Northart, A.O. III; Isabel Gibbons; Anna Kwong; Margaret Salas. 4th Row: Edna Reed; Lorraine Mayes; Janet Hayes; Patsy Bockover; Audrey Keuping; Leon Hansen; Bev Coldani. 5th Row: Jim Ota; Louise Bentley; Evelyn Wilbur; Anna Wong; Patty Yoshino; Alice Brock; Jerry Lux, A.M.A.; Tom Honeycutt, SFR II.

PERSONNEL SECTION



Personnel Section: Ft. Row: Bob Nycum, Assoc. Anal.; Maryetta Hanley, S.S. Anal.; Tooie Stoner, S.S. Anal.; Bob Anderson, Assoc. Pers. Anal. 2nd Row: Sherry Graves; Frances Vining; JoAnn Eckels; Jan Waybright; Cheryl Raedel. 3rd Row: Donna Noel; Betty Gerdel, P.A. IV; Phyllis Nichelin; Darlene Walton; Susan Ginther. Back: Virginia Reed; Mavis Hotchkiss; Liesel Fakunding; Rebecca Missildine; Connie Jennings; Jimetta Hicks; EmmyLou Handford; Kim Masunaga; Iris Van Cleve; Walt Harris, A.P. Anal. Not Shown: Barbara Thorberg, S.S.M. II





Above Photo Courtesy of ${\it Union-Tribune}$ Publishing Company, San Diego, Ca.

Stoner, JoAnn Nicheunding; ga; Iris













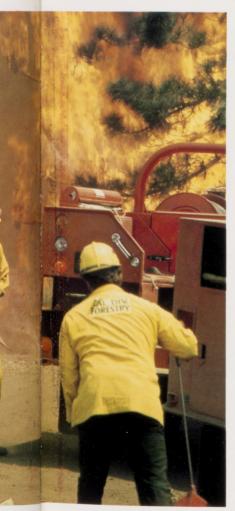












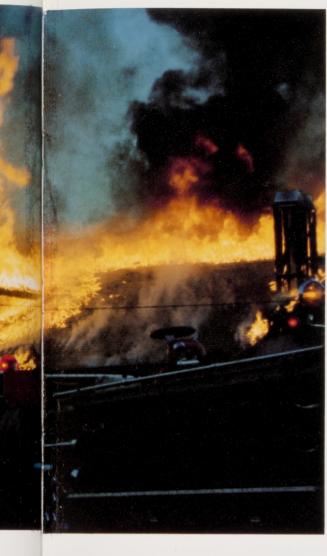








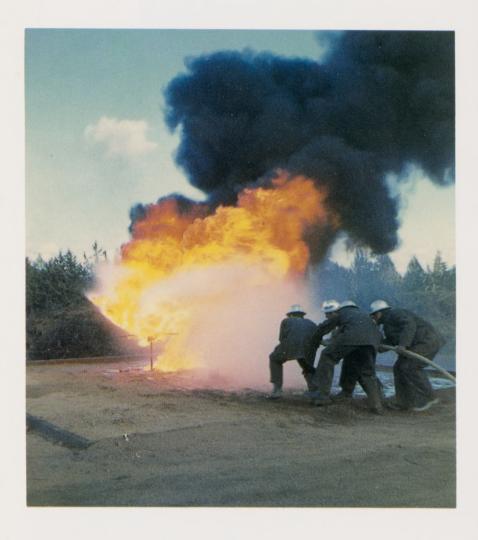




























































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NORTH COAST REGION REGION I

Region I was born District I in the Rosenberg Building in downtown Santa Rosa in 1945, with Francis H. Raymond as its first Deputy. In 1954 Mr. Raymond was promoted to Sacramento and Chuck Fairbank became Deputy. In 1957 the headquarters was moved to its present location on Ridgeway Avenue. George Grogan became Deputy in Region I in 1973.

The Region extends from the Golden Gate Bridge to the Oregon border, and is comprised of 6,374,947 acres of

State Responsibility Lands. It consists of four Ranger Units, five Conservation Camps, two California Conservation Centers and three State Forests. The Region is known for its timber production, recreation and scenic beauty. These factors, combined with the remoteness and inaccessibility of most of the area, present some of the most difficult fire protection problems in the State. In addition, increasing emphasis on environmental issues make the Region a center of controversy regarding the use of wildlands by the public.



George Grogan, Chief



Dick Day, Asst. Chief

FIRE CONTROL



(L-R) Jeff Hawkins, F.C.; Bruce Young, SFR I; Shirley Pierce, Steno; Bill Harrington, FCO, SFR III; Ron Matteoli, FC.

MANPOWER PROGRAM



Donald Downing, YFP Coord.; Shirley Pierce, Steno.; Oscar Hazelrigg, Camp Prog. Mgr., SFR II; Wendi Williamson, Clerk; Al Denny, YFP Coord.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Hoyt Thornton, FPO-II; Ed Karman, FPO-II; Debee Thompson, Steno.; Dick Goings, SFR-III.

ENGINEERING



(L-R) Lou Schultz, Asst. Civil Engr.; Paul Howlett, Civil Engr. Assoc.; Dick Petrie, Asst. Civil Engr.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (FOREST PRACTICE)

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(L-R) Ken Nehoda, For. I; Fran Povey, Steno.; Chuck Joiner, For. II; Gail Halpin, Steno.; Ted VanDevort, For. I; Verne Osburn, For. III; Ron Pape, For. I; Hope Anderson, Clerk Typ.; Steve Sayer, For. II.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Phill Lowell, For. III; Grant McClellan, For. II; Carol Naumann, Steno.; Ray Utterback, For. II; John Spencer, For. II.

CONSTRUCTION



(L-R) Frank Dinsdale, Elect.; Perry Hershberger, Construction Super.; Bill VanAalst — Carp.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Bob Day, Rgr. II; Alfrieda Gray, Acct.; Gretche Ashby, Sen. Acct. Clk.; Robyn Murer, Clk-Typ.; Jim Stoughton, M&SS I; Vera Johnson, Pers. Assist.; Terry Collins, Grounds; Kim Petersen, Steno.; Dan Walters, Grad. Trainee.

JACKSON STATE FOREST STAFF

JACKSON STATE FOREST

California State Forests are used for experiments to determine the economic feasibility of artificial reforestation and to demonstrate the productive and economic possibilities of forest management practices which are designed to promote continuous forest production with due regard to the conservation of soil, watershed, scenic, wildlife and recreational values. Reasonable use of State Forests for hunting, fishing, recreation and camping are permitted.

State Forests Jackson Latour	Mendocino Shasta	Area (acres) 51,225 9,013	Date Acquired 1947-51, 1968 1946
Mountain Home	Tulare	4,562	1946
Boggs Mountain	Lake	3,464	1949, 1972
Las Posadas	Napa	796	1929
Mount Zion	Amador	164	1932
Ellen Pickett	Trinity	160	1939

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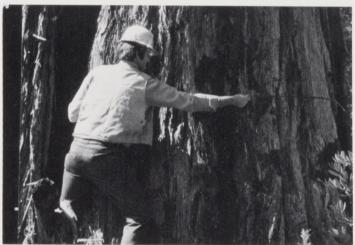
69,384

State Forest timber sales are sold on a competitive sealed bid basis with the successful bidder and the State entering into a detailed sale agreement. The sales are closely supervised by State Timber Sales Officers to insure that experimental and demonstrational goals are reached and that logging practices are adequate to protect natural resources. Environmental Impact Reports are required by the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 for all major State Forest timber sales.

Jackson is the largest State Forest, harvesting 25 to 30 million board feet of timber a year on a sustained yield basis. It has also been a major training ground for future CDF administrators. Jean Sindel was manager for more than 20 years. He retired in 1977, and was replaced by Forest Tilley, Forester III. A new headquarters office will be constructed this year in Fort Bragg.



Back Row: Norman D. Henry, Forester I; Raymond G. Stine, Forester I; John R. Griffen, Forester I; Jean E. Sindel, Forester III, Retired; Forest B. Tilley, Forester III; Mark R. Stanley, Forester I. Front Row: Richard A. Morris, HFEO; Henry C. Land, Forester II; Janice G. Tompkins, Stenographer; Nancy S. House, Clerk-Typist II; Gordon McGuire, Patrolman. Missing: Ross D. Johnson, Forester II.



Ft. Bragg, Mendocino Co.; Region I.



BLACK MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP

Black Mountain is located in western Sonoma County, two miles inland and five miles north of Jenner. It was constructed in 1963 and opened in early 1964. The on-site construction was supervised by Larry Kiryon, who remained as Camp Superintendent through July of 1971. Tony Duckworth was appointed after Larry Kirton transferred to Alder Conservation Camp.

Projects have been: helping residents during the Russian River flood of 1964-65, Fish and Game stream clearance, Kruse Rhododendron State Park initial development, considerable work in the Russian River area of the State Parks and Recreation's beaches and campgrounds, Teacher's Fire Prevention Packet assembly, constructing tree planting boxes for Davis Nursery, reforestation of the 490 acres of camp property, fuelbreak construction and maintenance, and participation on fires statewide.

Although it is close to the ocean, 15 inches of snow fell in January of 1975. At the end of the 1973-74 rainfall year, 130 inches of rain had fallen; the annual average is around 85 inches



Black Mountain Conservation Camp: (L-R) Walter Duckworth, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Charles Taylor Jr., FCS; John Hodgin, FCS; Steven Faris, FCS; John Bunn, FCS. Not Avail.: Wayne Hunter, FCS; Gordon Thomas, FCS; Raymond Gevas, HFEO.

EEL RIVER CONSERVATION CAMP

Eel River is located in the Redwood region 5 miles northwest of Garberville in Humboldt County. The Camp was constructed and opened as a 100-man camp in 1967. In 1973 the CDF purchased the property from Dept. of Corrections and is now operating as a 60-man inmate camp.

The Camp work projects are mainly fuelbreaks and work for the Department of Parks and Recreation, both maintenance and development. Most of the park work done is in the Piercy area, which consists of Benbow, Richardson Grove and Standish-Hickey State Parks. The fuelbreak projects are the Shelter Cove Fuelbreak that extends from the town of Redway to Shelter Cove, located on the ocean; and the Harris Fuelbreak that extends from Garberville to the old Bell Springs Resort area.

Past Camp Rangers of the Eel River Camp were Ernie Siipola, now deceased, and Russ Bockhop.



Eel River Conservation Camp: Back Row (L-R): Gene Klebe, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Bob Wick, FCS. Front Row: Bob Balistreri, FCS; Bill Sturdivant, FCS; Bob Thomas, FCS. Not Avail.: Calvin Malcom, FCS; Bill McCleod, FCS.

KONOCTI CONSERVATION CAMP

Konocti was activated as an 80 man camp on October 25, 1963, south of Clear Lake between Lower Lake and Kelseyville in Lake County. The site development for Konocti was started in 1961 by Mobile I Camp. Konocti began with an auto shop and a tire mounting and repair shop. In 1967 a new facility was built comprised of a paint booth building, a combination body and sanding building and a curing shed. In July, 1973 the curing shed was converted to a classroom and welding shop, later expanded to include a sheet metal shop. Other in-camp projects consist of development of the hydraulic, self-propelled tool module; experimental solar hot water heaters and a chainsaw repair shop. Grade Projects consist mainly of fuelbreaks. One crew is assigned to the Boggs Mountain State Forest. Konocti's fire fighting workload is usually very heavy.

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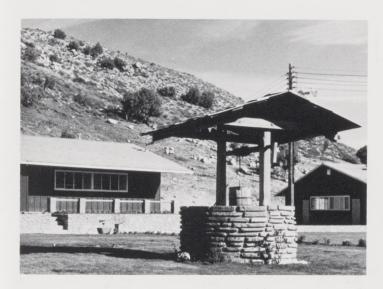
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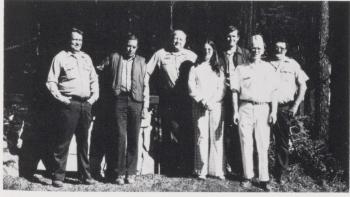
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Konocti Conservation Camp: (L-R) Back Row: Darrel Kohler, FCS; George Ryder, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Miner Cole, FCS. Middle Row: Robert Wright, FCS; George Dugger, FCS; William Wood, FCS; Darlene Kielty, CETA. Front Row: Robert Deher, FCS; Gary Milhous, HFEO; Dale Dellinger, FCS. Not Pictured: Berr Hottel, FCS; and Mel Gatton, CETA.



HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP



Humboldt Conservation Camp: (L-R) Lou Harris, FCS; Ray Snyder, FCS; Doyle Metheney, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Jan Flossi, CT II; Mike Parker, FCS; Howard Cates, Cook; Jim Sigler, FCS. Not Avail.: Les Reinke, FCS.

CHAMBERLAIN CREEK CONSERVATION CAMP

Located in the heart of the redwood country in Jackson State Forest about midway between Eureka and San Francisco, Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camp occupies most of the old Casper Lumber Company Camp #20. Many artifacts of the logging activity can be found throughout the area; steam "donkey" engine, narrow gauge railroad tracks, huge tractor repair shop and "portable" school house complete with books, desks, black board, pot bellied stove and a school bell.

During the camp's eighteen years of operation, four Camp Rangers have been assigned here; Jack Cloward, now retired; Jack Brady, retired; Earl Young, and Marlin Boucher. During this period the camp has operated as an adult camp, July 1959 to November 1972, briefly as a federal inmate camp (March 1973 to May 1974) and then again as an adult camp since June 1974.

Our "grade" projects are primarily fuelbreak construction around the Noyo River watershed, camp ground maintenance for the Department of Parks and Recreation; log jam stream clearance for the Department of Fish and Game, and other special projects.

Our "in-camp" projects are manufacture of facility signs, bedside cabinets, map cases, conference tables, and special order signs.



Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camp: (L-R) Don Uhl, FCS; Curt Lingenfelter, FCS; Marlin Boucher, SFR II; James "Mike" Eaton, FCS; Alfred Hayes, FCS; Ed Baxman, FCS; J. W. "Bill" McLeod, FCS; John Pepetone, FCS

DEL NORTE CONSERVATION CENTER

The facility is located three miles S.W. of Klamath in Del Norte County. The Camp was first opened on March 18, 1961 as an 80 man inmate camp, utilizing inmates to do conservation projects under supervision of CDF foremen. On October 1, 1970, it was reduced to a 60 man camp, and continued to operate as such until September 1972, when all inmate personnel were removed from the camp, along with their Department of Corrections custodial personnel.

On October 1, 1972 the camp was reopened as the Del Norte Ecology Center, with the CDF responsible for all camp operations, in addition to the conservation work projects. The camp was renamed California Conservation Corps, Del

Norte Center in 1976.

The main projects have remained stream flow clearance for Department of Fish and Game, and maintenance of hik-

ing trails and campsites in California State Parks.

The first Camp Ranger assigned at "Alder" Camp was Jack Cloward. Larry Kirton took over in August of 1970. Kirton left Del Norte in July, 1973, and was succeeded by Jim Wagner. Wagner continued as Ranger until July, 1975, when Conie Robertson was appointed Camp Ranger.





Del Norte Conservation Camp: Back Row (L-R): Dick Olson, FCS; Jerry Stokes, Cook; Conie Robertson, SFR II (Camp Ranger); Howard Hollenbeck, FCS; Neil Chaffee, FCS. Front Row: Tommy Shuman, FCS; Jim Childre, Steno.; Gladys Anderson, FCS; Rod Greeley, FCS.

PARLIN FORK CONSERVATION CAMP

Parlin Fork was established in 1949, as the first camp in Region I, located in the center of the Jackson State Forest,

ten miles east of Fort Bragg.

Most of the camp work is on Jackson State Forest. In the early days work consisted of road building and construction of bridges. For several years Parlin crews were the labor source for the Parlin Fork Nursery. The nursery was shut down in 1968 because of problems involving poor drainage and freezing. The old "upper nursery" area is now the "Sam Gossard Seed Orchard' where hybridization of Douglas Fir is being carried on by C.D.F. foresters.

Parlin Fork is now a 60 man camp but at one time was remodeled to accommodate 100 inmates. Due to low inmate population the camp was shut down in 1968, and opened again in two months, utilizing federal inmates. Many of the inmates were Mexican Nationals who spoke no English. The staff attended a "crash" class to learn to speak Spanish. Most shop work was discontinued because of lack of skilled inmates; however, the federal inmates had a reputation as hardworking crews. In March 1975, the federal program was terminated, again due to a low inmate population. Parlin re-opened in April 1975, operating with a C.D.C. inmate population of 60. Gene Cummings is the present Camp Ranger

Work now involves mainly road and bridge maintenance, stream clearance, recreation trail construction and maintenance, campground maintenance, tree planting, hazard reduction, fuel break construction and maintenance, timber stand improvement, logging and slash disposal. In-camp projects consist of metal fabrication and welding, upholstery and canvas work, and a forest products plant, using a mobile dimension sawmill for producing rough lumber.



Parlin Fork Conservation Camp: (L-R) Back Row: Jim Draper, FCS; Webb Taylor, HFEO; Bob Stone, FCS; Dick Rabe, FCS. Front: Gene Cummings, SFR II; Denny Strong, FCS; Earl Hilbert, FCS; Dave Brians, FCS; Mike Kellett, FCS



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Jim Dulitz, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge (Retired in 1977, succeeded by William Harrington)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Back: Carolyn Mackey, Pers.; Sharon Walker, Finance; Bill Imboden, SFR II (Admin. Officer); John Allardice, For. II; Dan Krader, FPO I. Front: John Lundgren, SFR II (Oper. Officer); Joe Buckovic, CETA; Joe Cardoza, FC, Prev.; Betsy Anderson, CT I; Florence Kates, Steno. Not Pictured: Rich Dresser, For. II.

HUMBOLDT-DEL NORTE RANGER UNIT

Situated on California's extreme north coast, the area under CDF protection is just under 2 million acres, which includes a tiny portion of northern Mendocino County as well as part of Western Trinity. Humboldt County is the state's largest lumber producer, accounting for one fourth of the state's annual total production. Long and narrow, the area encompasses much rugged terrain that is poorly accessible to ground suppression forces, so aircraft, particularly helicopters, have for years been a key factor. The first aerial detection flights were in 1948. Unique in the state at that time, the "air patrol" was brought about by the efforts of Ranger Siler and the lumber industry. Industry has continued in its cooperation and financing to this day, while CDF provides communications and observer.

Eleven fire stations, fifteen engines, four bulldozers, an airtanker base, helitack base, a conservation camp and two California Conservation Corps centers make up the fire suppression force. Forester Wagener heads Forest Management, with fourteen foresters out of their main office in Eureka, or in one of the branch offices located at Garberville, Fortuna and Crescent City. They processed 1,000 timber harvest plans and made 2,455 forest practice inspections in 1976.

Fire incidence is light, but with heavy fuel types lengthy mop-up is required. Fire usually spreads relatively slowly in the redwoods. However, Douglas fir, hardwoods and grassland cover much of the area. Old timers recall the Hammond Burn of 1945 which burned 18,000 acres along the coast, largely in redwood slash. The Healy fire of 1966 burned 22,000 acres, the Mattole fire in 1964 18,000 acres, and the Finley Creek fire in 1973, 14,000 acres.

Past Rangers: G. E. Thompson, 192 -23; E. D. Biggs, 1924-25; R. E. Roach, 1926; D. J. Hall, 1927-35; A. A. Wilkie, 1936-38; G. W. Brown, 1929-42; J. A. Glenn, 1943-45; William Siler, 1945-59; Joe C. Springer, 1959-65; Wm. A. Jamieson, 1965-72; James H. Dulitz, 1973-77; William Harrington, present.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Monty Soulis, FC; Becky Peterson, ECC Oper.; Curt Harvard, SFR I; Wes Shamblin, FC; Jim Moranda, FC; John Watt, FC.

FORTUNA STATION



(L-R) Mike Stevens, FC; Ed Whitten, FC; Geo. Bock, FC; Merv. Holberg, FC; Rich Bolton, FAE; Chris Daugherty, CETA; Gary Craig, SFR I, —Fortuna Ranger District. Not Pictured: Bill Christen, FAE.

TRINIDAD STATION



(L-R) Back: Ken Cooper, FC; Geo. Osborne, SFR I — Trinidad Ranger District; Jim Buegler, FC; Ed Trigeiro, FPA. Front: Larry Bednar, CETA; Charles Garrison, FC.

ORICK RANGER STATION



(L-R) Back: Brian Burger, Jr. For.; Mike Witesman, FC. Front: Bob Howard, FAE; Allan Gradek, SFR I — Orick Ranger District; Bob Bell, FAE.

CRESCENT CITY STATION



(L-R) Back: Steve Wert, For. II; Mike Macy, SFR I, Crescent City Ranger District; Roy Wilson, FC. Front: Steve Sayers, For. I; Bill Montgomery, FC; Gordon Kinnaman, FC.

EUREKA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Back: Jon Rea, For. II; John Allardice, For. II; Charles Wagener, For. III; Tom Randolph, For. II; Steve Harcourt, For. I; Steve Wert, For. II; Jim McCollister, For. II; Dave Drennan, For. II. Front: Debbie Walters, C.T. II; Harold Johnson, For. II; Janet Margart, Sr. C.T.; Mike Salfen, For. I.

(L-R Atta

FORTUNA SERVICE MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Fred Barrera, CETA; Jan Boyd, EMS; Geo. Green, FC; Sandy Natt, HFEO; Dick Henry, HFEO. Not Pictured: Bob Johnson, HFEO.

RHONERVILLE AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) George Jones, FC; Ed Hogg, FC. Not Pictured: Tom Stein, SFR I, Air Attack Officer.

Jim . II;

ALDERPOINT FIRE STATION



(L-R) Eric Carr, SFR I, Alderpoint Ranger District; Tony Clarabut, FC; Duane Steen, FC; Larry Coleman, HFEO.

GARBERVILLE STATION

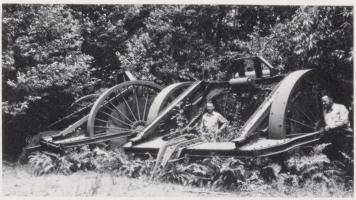


(L-R) Back: Ken Zigler, CETA. Middle: Neil Logan, FC; Dave Folmar, FC; Russ Gorden, FC; Ed Brady, FC; Mike Salfen, For. I; Dave Drennan, For. II. Front: John Barbour, SFR I. Not Pictured: Kevin Papneau, FC.

WEOTT STATION



(L-R) Steve Anderson, FAE; Ted Madsen, FC; John Hagen, FC; Tom Kohler, FC. Not Pictured: Dwayne Wilson, SFR I, Weott Ranger District.



"Logging Arches" — Bill Siler, F. H. Raymond — 1949.





Fortuna Crew of 1942, Chuck Walter on left — 1939 G.M.C.



 $\mbox{Humboldt Ranger Unit Headquarters} \mbox{$-$ mid '40's. Photos thanks to Ernie Siipola, deceased.} \label{eq:humboldt Ranger Unit Headquarters}$



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Redwood Country Chainsaw



Burrell Peak, 1949, East of Klamath River.

LAKE-NAPA RANGER UNIT

In 1970, the Lake Colusa and the Napa-Solano-Yolo Units were combined, which expanded the responsibility area over 1½ million acres and five counties. Byron Carniglia has been the Unit Manager since 1973.

Some of the larger fires in the past include the Hanley (1964) 50,000 acres; Chiles Mill (1965) 25,000 acres; and Barkerville (1973) 22,000 acres.

There are eleven CDF stations and one helitack base. Two state forests are within the unit: Las Posados (796 acres) and Boggs Mountain (3,464 acres). Total fire protection services are provided in Napa County under the direction of Carniglia, who is also the County Fire Warden. This amounts

to an \$800,000 county budget, which includes central dispatch services to the cities of St. Helena and Calistoga and structural protection to all the unincorporated areas of Napa County and the City of Yountville. This is accomplished with two paid stations and nine volunteer stations with 225 volunteer firefighters funded by the county.

NAPA & LAKE COUNTY RANGERS

F. L. Woodruff, 1920-1921; Taylor Day, 1924-1927; Oliver Moore, 1928; Taylor Day, 1929; E. A. Erickson, 1930; L. H. Gum, 1931; H. Lundblom, 1932-1945; M. H. Yount, 1946-1957; J. W. Miller, 1958-1970; E. A. Erickson, 1930-1956; Fran Gowell, 1956-1966; Gary Todd, 1966-1973.





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Middletown Crew, 1936



Lake County Staff — 1936 — Ranger Lindblom, Asst. Ranger H. Mund.



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Bottom Row: Don Martinell, SFR I; Norm Silver, SFR I; Chuck Lawshe, SFR I. Top Row: Frank Hudson, SFR I; James Smart, SFR II (Operations Officer); Dave DeForge, SFR I; Biron Carniglia, SFR IV (Ranger in Charge, and Co. Fire Warden); Gary Gilbert, SFR II (Administrative Officer); Don Furgeson, SFR I; Hoit Thornton, FPO I; Tom Shay, SFR I.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Susie Jeffreys, Pers.; Phobe Siming, Recp.; Sharron Brooks, Co. Recep.; Pam Tonnella, Fin.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CTR.



Garry Folz, SFR I.



Emergency Command Center: Wm. Beckwith, FC. Not Avail.: Carry Elite, FC; Vince Eddinger, FC.



Emergency Command Center: Al Longmore, FC.

ST. HELENA SHOP



Jack Hayworth, HFEO.

ST. HELENA SERVICE CENTER



Doug Gonzales, CETA.

MIDDLETOWN STATION



(L-R) Ray Veronda, FC; Ron Childress, FC; Carl Nemeyer, FAE; Don Ferguson, SFR I; Lloyd Johnson, FAE; Don Batchellor, FC; Ben Franklin, HFEO; Steve Fistler, FC.

NAPA STATION



(L-R) Norm Silver, SFR I; William Spink, FC; Stacy Fitzgerald, FF; Leonard Spencer, FAE; John Miller, FAE.

YOUNTVILLE STATION



(L-R) John Kleinsorge, FAE; Mike Foley, FFS.

LAS POSADAS STATION



ANGWIN STATION



GORDON VALLEY STATION



ST. HELENA STATION

nard



RUTHERFORD STATION



KELSEY COBB STATION



WILBUR SPRINGS STATION



(L-R) Vern Edgley, FC; Jim Shay, SFR I.



(L-R) Leonard Gwinn, FC; David Peterson, FC; James Rust, FAE.



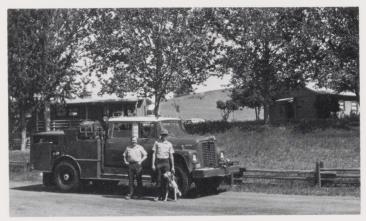
Ron Smith, FPO I.

GORDON VALLEY STATION



Earl Simning, FC.

BROOKS STATION



Erwin Bullock, FC; Joe Marek, FC.

BOGGS MOUNTAIN HELITACK



S. Drew, FC., B. McDonal, FC

CLEAR LAKE OAKS STATION



Carl Burton, FC; Steve Prather, HFEO; Frank Frates, HFEO.

MT. KONOCTI LOOKOUT

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(L-R) Gene Throop, HFEO; R. Addar, R. Postal.

MENDOCINO RANGER UNIT

The Mendocino Ranger Unit comprises one of the largest Ranger Units in the state. Area under protection encompasses Mendocino County and portions of Humboldt, Trinity and Lake Counties for a total of 2,020,367 acres. Mendocino County is second only to Humboldt County in timber production throughout the state.

There are ten fire stations, one helitack base and one air attack base in the unit, with a total of 17 engines, four dozers, one helicopter, two air tankers and 39 pieces of support equipment. There are four fire lookouts in the Ranger Unit which are supplemented by an air patrol during the declared fire season through a cooperative agreement with subscribing landowners, who pay approximately two cents per acre

The unit responds to an average of 800 alarms annually, 50 percent of which are state responsibility fires, five percent mutual aid assists to cities and local responsibility fire

districts, for an average of 4,200 acres per year.



Tom L. Neil, SFR IV, Ranger-in-Charge



Tom D. Neilson, SFR II, Operations Officer



Frank Noyes, SFR II Administrative Officer



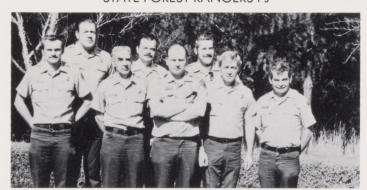
Forest Management Ray N. Withrow, For. II.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Fred Imhoff, For. I; Jake Markowitsch, For. I; Bill Richards, For. II; Jim Anderson, For. II; Ray Pike, For. I; John Teie, For. II; Jim Little, For. I; Jim Hammond, For. I; Dorthy Donnell, Steno. Not Pictured: Bob Rappleye, For.

STATE FOREST RANGERS I's



State Forest Ranger I's: Back (L-R): Bert Bartlett, Laytonville; Jim Lampman, Pt. Arena; John Taglio, Hopland. Front (L-R): Walt Williams, Hdqtrs; Bobby Groves, Boonville; Chas. Hebrard, Covelo; Roger Hansen, Ft. Bragg; Roy Cornett, ECC Chief.

FIRE PREVENTION



Kyle Pinson, FC, Prev.; John McAdoo, FPO I; Bob Thompson, FC, Prev.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



From Left: Jean Rodgers, FC; Marty Wattenburger, FC; Jerry Sorensen, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



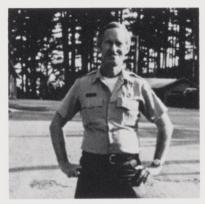
Lois Barth, Finance; Becia Lester, Personnel; Donna Maxwell, Personnel; Diana Bozzard, Recept.

HEAVY FIRE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS



Rusty Anderson, Ukiah; Dave Kincaid, Covelo. Not Pictured: Herb Brockett, Merv Goforth, Ray Hogland, Earl Newcomb, Bob Partridge, Jack Woodward, Mike Noonan, EMS.

SERVICE CENTER



Lee Logan, FC.

HOWARD FOREST STATION



Gary Minert, FC; Jeff Daniels, FC; Jim Robertson, FAE; Dale Coon, FAE.

UKIAH STATION



Dick Marsh, FAE; Russ Brown, FC; Joe Rawitzer, FC. Not Pictured: Ray Scavino, FC.

UKIAH AIR ATTACK BASE



Dave Falleri, FC; Roger Hillendahl, FC; Eugene Swartzlander, SFR I. Not Pictured: Leroy Zwicky, FC.

Lawren SFR I.

COVELO STATION



(L-R) Murrela Genbroad, FAE; Burl Kendall, FC; Gene Cox, FC. Not Shown: Jim Cooledge, SFR I.

LEGGETT STATION



Wayne Moss, FC; Tom Mansur, FAE; Ken Gray, FC.

LAYTONVILLE HELITACK BASE



Lee Wilson, FC; Rick Patterson, FC.

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ot Pic-

BOONVILLE STATION



Lawrence Johnson, FC; Steve Butler, FAE; Jim Herron, FC; Bobby Groves, SFR I.

POINT ARENA STATION



Dave Frehe, FAE; Jim Lampman, SFR I; Richard Anderson, FC.

HOPLAND STATION



Joe Rawitzer, FC; Don Weber, FC; Ken Schleintz, FC.

LAYTONVILLE STATION



Lyndon Brown, FC; Robert Borba, FC.

FT. BRAGG STATION



(L-R) Gary Gunnar, FC; Floyd Nelson, FC; Roger Hansen, SFR I; Skip Johnson, FC.

SONOMA RANGER UNIT

Sonoma is the southernmost unit in the North Coast Region. Although timber was the economic mainstay for many years, the emphasis now is light industry and agriculture focused on wine production. The unit encompasses 998,748 acres of which 883,894 are state responsibility. The population of 280,000 is primarily centered in the Santa

Rosa Vallev.

The 14 CDF engines, two county engines and three CDF dozer units are manned by 59 permanent personnel, supplemented by 54 seasonal positions. Sonoma Air Attack Base located northwest of Santa Rosa is consistently one of the busiest in the state with a five year average of one-half million gallons per year. Three lookouts are in the unit with a fourth located on the boundary between Lake-Napa and Sonoma Units. The Ranger Unit ECC is the Central Dispatching Function for all Fire Services in the county, handling traffic for eight cities, 19 fire protection districts and 20 volunteer departments. The unit is broken into four Ranger Districts with a fifth ranger in charge of Schedule A operations. The annual occurrence averages eleven to thirteen hundred incidents with five to six hundred state fires.

The present ranger in charge is Frank Crossfield. The early rangers include Ed Nelander, Doc Hufford, Roy Neil, Ervin Joy, C. W. Fairbank, James Glen and Ranger Cross-

field's immediate predecessor, Jack Kessler.



Frank Crossfield, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge



James Olsen, SFR II Operation Officer



Vern Ashby, SFR II Administrative Officer

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Mohr.

Front: Lyle C

Jim Nicholls, FC; Rod Pedersen, FC; Art Kruckman, FC; Dave McKay, SFR I. Not Pictured: Gene Whitten, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



Anita Tendick, CT II; Evelyn Bettini, Steno.; Lisa Jensen, Sr. Acc. Clk. Missing: Linda Walmer, Sr. Steno.

82

FIRE PREVENTION



Peter Keller, FCP; George Burke, FCP; Gerry Murray, FPO I.

SUPPORT SERVICES



(L-R) Floyd Moorehouse, EMS (Mobile Equipment Management); Mike Mohr, FC (Service Center).

SONOMA AIR ATTACK BASE



William Boatright, FC; Ron Thomas, FC; Blaird Moore, SFR I, Air Attack Officer.

HILTON STATION



liss-

Back: Jim Moore, FC; Ed Poe, SFR I (River Ranger District); Dick Taber, FC. Front: Andy Creasy, FAE; Rick Raymond, FAE; Robert Belden, FAE. Missing: Lyle Crawford, HFEO.

CAZADERO STATION



Richard Barrows, FC; Rod Musgrove, FC.

OCCIDENTAL STATION



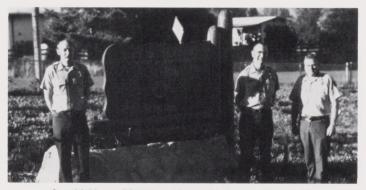
Robert Snow, FC; Ron Lynch, FC.

GLEN ELLEN STATION



Jim Gahagan, SFR I (Glen Ellen Ranger District); Chuck Menne, FC; Robert Swearigen, HFEO; Mike Edwards, FAE; Jon Babcock, FC.

PETALUMA STATION



Sam McMurry, FC; William Smith, FC; Robert Parrott, FC.

SONOMA COUNTY AIRPORT STATION



Scott Newman, SFR I; David Meyers, FF; Phil Weber, FAE; Steve Haynes, FAE; Anthony Richardson, FF; Charles Haas, FF; Hans Hickenlooper, FAE.

SEA RANCH STATION



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Charles Chrysler, FC; Don Uboldi, FC; Frank Mason, FC; Gerald Marshal, FC.

HEALDSBURG STATION



Ed Robbins, HFEO; Tiny Sanders, HFEO; Robert Burkett, FC. Not Shown: Healdsburg Ranger District, Gil Werder, SFR I; Ed Shideler, FC; Ed Shriver, FAE.

SO NOMA GO.

SANTA ROSA STATION



Darrell Mead, FC; Steve Davis, FC. Missing: Bruce Gorden, FAE; Alan Adams, FAE.



Mt. Jackson Lookout 1935



Jim Kernohan, FC; Richard Imlach, FAE; Dan Matson, SFR I; Cloverdale Ranger District. Not Shown: Harold Rose, FC; Westley Maston, FAE; Jack Fleckenstien, FAE.

CLOVERDALE REST FIRE STAT



SIERRA CASCADE REGION REGION II

Region II Headquarters came into existence in 1943 with five employees in two rooms of the old Shasta County Courthouse in Redding. The first Deputy State Forester was James Mace followed by Melvin Pomponio, John Callaghan, George Grogan, C. W. Fairbank and Gary Todd. Deputy Gary Todd became Chief Todd in 1977, when the Division became a Department.

The present Region II Headquarters has 47 permanent employees and has occupied the present site since 1949. It provides administration and staff services to approximately 500 employees working from Lake Tahoe to the south,

Nevada to the east, Oregon to the north and the Coastal Divide to the west. The region provides Schedule A and B fire protection to almost 7 million acres and Forest Practice and Service Forestry from a total of six ranger units. There are four conservation camps, 1 youth conservation camp, 3 conservation centers, 2 State Forests, and a forest nursery located in the region.

The beautiful scenery, abundant recreational opportunities and semi-rural environment make Region II one of the more desirable areas in the State.



Gary Todd Chief



Ross Dunwoody Asst. Chief

FIRE CONTROL



(L-R) Donald Paulsen, SFR III (Camp Program Manager); Geo. Cassel, FC (ECC); Fred Benton, SFRI (ECC).

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Thomas Rees, ECC, FC; Robert Brownlee, SFR I; Greg Wayne, SFR II.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Richard Schoenheide, For. III; John Popelka, For. III; Doug Wickizer, For. II; Robert Brown, For. II; Dennis Orrick, For. II.



(L-R) Josephine Moore, Steno.; Millie Grass, Sr. Steno.; Diane Martin, Steno.

LATOUR STATE FOREST



Roy Ritchie, For. II. Not Pictured: John Conolly, For. I.

ENGINEERING



(L-R) Lou Simeroth, Eng. Assist.; John Linn, CET II; Al Moulton, AC Eng.; Bob Rogers, CE Assoc.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Zanette Hatten, Sr. Steno.; Linda Jamison, Ct. II; Lee Jentzen, Steno.; Lois Robinson, PA I.



(L-R) Kacey Kelly, Disp. Clerk; Dorthea Fretts, Acct. I; Kay Hanson, Sr. Acct. Clk.

FIRE PREVENTION



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(L-R) Ramona Henson, Steno.; Terrell Harper, FPO II; Joe Caporusso, FPO II; Bruce Morrow, SFR III.

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT



Patti Busekist, Steno.; Geo. Stanford, Material Mgr.

eno.;



(L-R) Kirsten Westrip, CT II; A Summers, Groundsman.

Front (L-R): Bob Villegas, Forester I; Jerry Gadbert, FCS; Pat Engen, Sec.; Ed Brown, FCS; Tom Smith, FCS. Back (L-R): Larry Greer, FCS; Bill Keill, Forester II; Jim Stanley, SFR II, (Camp Ranger).

CONSTRUCTION



Mike Plesha, Const. Inspt.; Bob Edwall, Elect.; Geo. Caria, Carpenter; Cliff Snell, Carpenter.

TEHAMA CONSERVATION CENTER

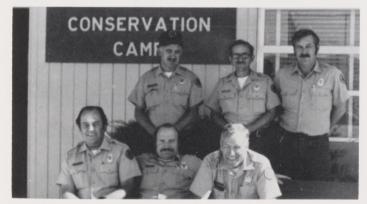
(Plum Cr. C.C.)

Construction of the Plum Creek Conservation Camp was started in August 1959, with the first inmates moving in May 5, 1960. It was changed from a conservation camp to an ecology center in 1973, then from ecology center to California Conservation Center in July 1976.

We went from eight crew foremen and eighty inmates, with one assistant superintendent, to six fire crew supervisors with sixty corpsmembers and a "spike camp" of ten.

The camp has had five rangers, beginning with Joe Capurusso, and presently is headed by Elmer Benson.

ANTELOPE CONSERVATION CAMP



Front (L-R): Kent Texter, FCS; Ron Stevens, FCS; Bill Van Dusen, SFR II, (Camp Ranger). Back (L-R): Ron Smith, FCS; Bill Owens, FCS; Richard Flynn, FCS.

(L-R) Pete Weis, FCS; Bob Dilley, FCS; Don Hanson, FCS; Lou Ross, FCS; Elmer Benson, SFR II, (Camp Ranger).

BUTTE CONSERVATION CAMP (MAGALIA C.C.)

The Magalia Conservation Camp was established in 1959, under Neil Edmonds, forestry superintendent. Many of the present camp buildings were originally used at military bases. In 1967, a very heavy, wet snow fell — 48 inches in 36 hours. Two of our shop buildings (designed for valley use) were badly damaged and eventually one was replaced. Later a fire in the main inmate barracks caused considerable damage. In June 1973, we went out of the inmate program and into the ecology corps business. Recruitment for corpspeople was extremely difficult that first year due partly to the 60 cent per hour wage. Our average population was 35. Today we have 82 corpsmembers and recruitment has not been a problem for several years. Our camp is presently known as Butte Conservation Center, and the present camp ranger is Jim Stanley.

INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP

Intermountain Camp opened January 2nd, 1962 as an 80 man camp. Ralph Smith was the first ranger and he was succeeded by Jack Brady in 1965. Corkey Henry became superintendent in August, 1976, but passed away in March, 1977. Dave Bradshaw is currently the camp manager.

Intermountain specializes in the fabrication of heavy metals and in the pre-fab construction of Lookouts. Intermountain's Fire Crew Supervisors average 12 years service in grade.



(L-R) Charlie Swinden, FCS; Hugh Salters, HFEO; Walt Henson, FCS; Bob Augustin, FCS; Gary Martin, FCS; Ron Abrahamson; FCS.

WASHINGTON RIDGE YOUTH CONSERVATION CAMP

Located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the Tahoe National Forest, the camp opened in September of 1961, under the old District III administration. Since the abolishment of District III, the camp has been administered by Region II. Originally there were four crews at Wsahington Ridge plus one spike crew at Smartville. In 1967 the Smartville spike camp was closed and the fifth crew disbanded.

Today it is an 80 man camp with four work crews. The camp is managed by Wilbur Wade.

Work projects include park and forest fire station maintenance, saw mill operation, pipe line construction, but the main project is fuel break construction, and of course, fire control.



Back Row (L-R): Jim Casaurang, FCS; Jim Dunford, FCS; Gary Rolf, FCS; Doug Smethers. Front Row: Vern Strong, FCS; Tony Palmieri, FCS; Tom Goodell, FCS; Ed Berger, FCS; Wilber Wade, SFR II, (Camp Ranger).

PLACER CONSERVATION CENTER

The Honor Camp Program began in 1949 with an agreement signed between the California Department of Forestry and the California Department of Corrections. In 1950, Bill Merle found the Hotaling Mine location known as Cold Springs or Murphy Ranch. This property was leased and later purchased. Iron Mine Camp opened in April of 1951 with 60 inmates from San Quentin and after about five years, Folsom inmates.

This Camp put in over 100 miles of fuel breaks, 300 feet wide and maintained them until June 1973, when the inmates were moved to various camps throughout the State.

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Bill Merle retired after 32 years service and Jesse Brower took over the Camp which was called the Placer Ecology Center, and utilized Ecology Corpsmen. Another change occurred July 1, 1976, when the facility officially became the Placer Conservation Center for the California Conservation Corps. Placer Center is located 6 miles east of Auburn.



Back Row (L-R): Joe Tapia, FCS; John Upton, FCS; Jerry Quigley, FCS; Cliff Dulcich, FCS; Ed Nelson, FCS; Marie Nelson, Sec. Front Row: Jim Parker; Jess Brower, SFR II, (Camp Ranger).

CRYSTAL CREEK CONSERVATION CAMP

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Back (L-R): B. Jack Easley, FCS; O. Gordon Clough, FCS; Sam Casner, FCS; John Randloph, FCS. Front (L-R): Glen Griffith, HFEO; Ed Schuckert, SFR II; Camp Ranger. Not Available: Jack Grishman, FCS.

DEADWOOD CONSERVATION CAMP

Located 5 miles north of Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, site investigation was completed for Deadwood Camp in 1959, and 140 acres were purchased in October, 1960 at a cost of \$5,750. Site work was begun in September, 1960, under the direction of C. W. (Chuck) Rowland. Rowland was named Superintendent in November, 1960, a post he held until retirement in July, 1977.

The first inmates arrived May 31, 1962, and in four days the camp was at its full 80 man strength. From May, 1962, until completion of the Susanville Center, Deadwood operated under correctional authority of San Quentin prison. Administration shifted from Susanville to Sonora Center in April, 1973. Deadwood Camp has recently been reduced from an 80 man to a 60 man camp.

In-camp projects are a sheetmetal and welding shop, with a cabinet and carpentry shop being developed. Trade work consists of projects for CDF, Department of Fish and Game, and Parks and Recreation Department.

DEADWOOD CONSERVATION CAMP



(L-R) Chuck Rowland, SFR II, (Camp Ranger); Dwain Cuff, FCS; Jim Travis, FCS; Stan Slay, HFEO; Cliff Umstead, FCS; Bob Kinsey, FCS; Dave Casson, FCS: Bill Reilley, FCS.

BUTTE RANGER UNIT

In Butte County in the 1920's, private landowners were seeking state protection against the numerous grain fires in the area. A county fire warden was in charge of coordinating fire prevention efforts, organizing volunteer firefighters, and obtaining fire equipment. The first fire engine began arriving in the late '20s.

In the '30s the fire warden position was replaced by CDF Ranger Miles Young. Young worked out of Oroville which still serves as ranger unit headquarters. After Young, Ed Biggs served as ranger-in-charge. Biggs organized the Schedule A program in Butte County. Leroy Neal, Charlie Campbell and Jerry Letson have managed the ranger unit.

Campbell, and Jerry Letson have managed the ranger unit. In the late '30s, the state, upon request of loggers, provided timber protection to northern Butte County. This area became known as North Butte District and Harry McKeen served as the ranger. Upon McKeen's request for more fire-fighting efficiency, North Butte District merged with Butte District into Butte Ranger Unit in 1951.

Today Robert E. Paulus is ranger-in-charge with a force of

Today Robert E. Paulus is ranger-in-charge with a force of 16 state engines, and 12 county engines with a total staff of 225 during fire season. The county works with 18 volunteer fire companies involving 270 volunteer firefighters, and includes the Chico Air Attack Base and six lookouts.



Robert Paulus, SFR II Ranger in Charge County Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Arlen Cartwright, SFR II, Administrative Off.; John Thurman, SFR II, Operations Off. "A"; Lee Sherman, SFR II, Operations Off. "B". Not Avail.: Dave Scho, For. II.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Joel Moore, FC; Jack Weist, SFR I; Chuck Olinghouse, FC; Don Keen, FC. Not Avail.: Don Cummings, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



Doris Lithgow, PA I; Lillian Louderback, Steno.; Betty Patterson, Sr. Acct. Clk.; Jan Cordoza, CT II.

FIRE PREVENTION



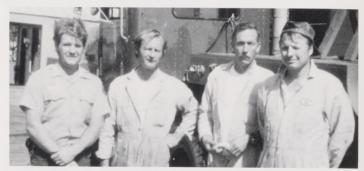
John Tibbetts, FPO I; George Alex, FCP; Shelly Horn, FPA; Dwayne Kelly, FCP.

TRAINING



Richard Odneal, FC; Stenalt Willis, FC.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



George Kurley, EMS; Dave Maynard, HFEO; Bob Baker, HFEO; Ray Jensen, HFEO. Not Avail.: Pete Chase, HFEO.

CHICO AIR ATTACK BASE



Dave Minton, FC; Duane Wilson, FC; Don O'Connell, SFR I; Air Attack Officer.

ROBINSON MILL RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Bill Teer, SFR I; Stan Hawthorne, FC; Neil Stuckey, FC; Hugh Jarred, FC; Tom Walker, FC; Bill Redding, FAE. Not Avail.: Bill Fowler, FC.

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PARADISE RANGER DISTRICT



Front Row (L-R): John Bragton, FC; Phil Queen, FAE; Ron Brillhart, FAE. Back Row: Marion Sherwood, FAE; Al Klein, FC; Jim Wilson, FC; John Hawkins, SFR I; Albert Palmer, FAE; Jan Gnass, FAE.

OROVILLE RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Bill Sager, SFR I; Jerry Odell, FAE; Jim Davis, FAE; Jim Purcell, FC; Ralph Crippen, FC; Steve Carmelo, FC; Dave Lisk, FAE.

STERLING CITY RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Wayne Kyle, FC; Bob Rice, FC.

SOUTH BATTALION



(L-R) Fred Lewis, FAE; Dave Richardson, FAE.



Gary Hawks, FC; Dave Tipton, FAE; Pat Filbin, FAE; Charlie Copeland, SFR I.



(L-R) Dave Murphy, FAE; Raymond Swett, FAE; Don Rominger, FAE.

NORTH BATTALION



Bill Stafford, FAE; Claud Evans, FAE; Brian Weatherford, SFR I; Bob Scott, FAE; Mike Daugherty, FAE; Bill Holmes, FAE; Randy Benthin, FAE; Bob Montague, FAE; Paul Janowicz, FAE.



Roy Dowdy, FF; Skip Barber, FAE; Bob Merry, FAE; John Simms, FFS.

RELIEF ENGINEERS



(L-R) Dave Rousey, FAE; Mike Shurrock, FAE; Mark Nelson, FAE.

LASSEN-MODOC RANGER UNIT

Past Rangers: Ed Nelander, 1926; Miles H. Young, 1927; George Willis Brown, 1928 to 1936; (Bill) John W. Nevius, 1937; George B. Ruth, 1938 to 1945; William F. Mann, 1945 to 1951; Roy A. Bengard, 1952 to 1957; Norman F. Nicolson, 1957 to 1973; Jack Burke, 1973 to present.

Ranger Nevius was a runner-up Grand Champion Bronc Buster and an early day movie stunt man. Prior to 1938, rangers were hired for the fire season only. Equipment consisted of hand tools and two pickups. The first fire "engine" was a 1934 Chevrolet stakeside with water tank and front-mount pump. The first lookout was built on Shaffer Mountain in 1934, and the same year a combination office, warehouse and two-bay garage was built at headquarters.

The CDF first worked in Modoc in 1947 making sawmill inspections. The Ranger Unit has 12 fire engines, 7 stations, 4 ranger districts, 2 dozer units, and 6 lookouts for the protection of 1,500,000 acres.

In 1971 the Westwood District was added to provide direct protection of the east shore of Lake Almanor, Mt. Meadows area. The five-year average acreage burned is 475. In August, 1977, 115,000 acres were burned; 90% of it commercial timber. Three major fires were burning at the same time plus 101 other lightning fires.



Jack Burke, SFR IV Ranger in Charge

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Kenneth Austin, SFR I; Willie Michael, EMS; Theodore Dean, SFR I; Michael Scherman, SFR I; Arthur Warren, SFR I; Jerry Bloomquist, SFR I, Administrative Officer; Larry Beck, FPO I; Raymond Caldwell, SFR II, Operations Officer.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Jerry Bloomquist, SFR I; Thomas Tarp, FC; Irvin Leach, FC; William Kellar, FC. Not Avail.: Brian Mikich, FC.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



 $(\mbox{L-R})$ Robert Sheehy, Forester I; Phil Garbutt, Forester II; Dean Lucke, Forester II.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) J. Jeanine Bair, Pers.; Mary Krumm, Finance.

SERVICE CENTER



Jack Watters, FC.

(L-R) Robert Leathers, FAE; Jack Kessler, FC; Tom Glunt, FAE.

CLERICAL STAFF



Patsy Foster, Clk.

ALTURUS STATION



(L-R) Fred Ingraham, FC; Darrell Kelley, FAE; Fred Clements, FC.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Lester Stone, HFEO; Willie Michael, EMS; Wally Drew, HTD; Ed Hatfield, HFEO.

BIEBER STATION



Orville Dixon, HFEO.



Theodore Sullivan, FAE.

SUSANVILLE STATION



Erwin Clement, FC.



Elezabeth Methuen, Cook.



Top Row (L-R): Mike Kinsey, FC; Earl Lovenguth, FC; Glen Koehl, FC; Steve Hallberg, FC; Ted Dean, SFR I. Bottom Row (L-R): Phil Garbutt, Forester I; Case Butterman, FC; Pat Stafford, FAE; Dan Caldwell, FAE.



(L-R) Jeff Bridger, FFS; Phil Garbut, Forester II; Emma Buffett, Cook; Ted Dean, SFR I; Pat Filbin, FAE.

EAGLE LAKE STATION



(L-R) Dave Hagen, FC; Art Lawrence, FC.

GRASSHOPPER STATION



Sandy Osborn, Cook; Darrell Summers, FFS; Milt Bennett, FC; Tom Donald, FFS.



(L-R) Bill Clark, FC; Andy Jackson, FAE.

WESTWOOD STATION



Arthur Warren, SFR I; Don Cooper, FAE; Leo Whitlock, FC; Fred Trask, FC; Steve Emory, FAE; Dave Hagen, FC.



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(L-R) GI Talmag

Telephone pole crew near Westwood — 1941 (with Ranger Merrill Swain)



Susanville Hdqtrs. — 1938



Susanville Hdqtrs. — 1939



First instructors at the Susanville Conservation Center — 1960

NEVADA-YUBA-PLACER RANGER UNIT

The Nevada-Yuba-Placer Ranger Unit was originally three individual Ranger Units — Nevada County, Yuba County and Placer County. Yuba used to be headquartered in Marysville, Nevada in Nevada City and Placer in Auburn.

The first consolidation was of Nevada and Yuba Counties which became Nevada/Yuba Ranger Unit with the head-quarters moving to Nevada City. In recent years the second consolidation took place which then put Nevada, Yuba and Placer Counties together in one large Ranger Unit with the Auburn Headquarters at Bowman becoming the overall Ranger Unit Headquarters.

Currently the Ranger Unit consists of 10 Schedule "B" stations, two Schedule "A" stations and three lookouts. During the winter months the three Placer County "B" stations go over to winter Schedule "A" operations. This Ranger Unit also has the unique honor of bringing into being the first "Amador Bill" station which was Higgins Corner, allowed under sec. 4144 of the Public Resources Code.

The unit has 74 permanent employees.



Jack Odgers, SFR IV Ranger in Charge Co. Fire Warden



John Rosasco, SFR II Administrative Officer

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Stan MacDonald, SFR II Operations Officer

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Glen Weinreber, FC; Jim Dougherty, SFR I; Dennis Maguire, FC; Ron Talmage, FC; Jim Holtmier, FC.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Back Row: John Rosasco, SFR II, Admin. Off.; Stan MacDonald, SFR II, Operations Off.; Jack Odgers, SFR IV, Ranger in Charge; Dave Burns, For. III. Front Row: Rhonda Copeland, CETA; Maryann Miller, Sr. Acc. Clk.; Connie Hayden, CT II; Sandi Lemos, Steno.; Mary Coats, CT II.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Top Row: E. M. "Okie" Dougherty, FCP; Dan Boom, FCP; Bill Bagley, FCP. Bottom: W. B. "Pete" Graham, FCP; Jim Richardson, FPO I.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) John Gray, Forester II; Dan Scatena, Forester I.

GRASS VALLEY AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) Carroll Beaver, FC; Butch Kimball, SFR I, Air Attack Officer.

AUBURN STATION



(L-R) Top Row: Ron Novaro, FAE; Ron Owens, FC; Don Lane, FC; Dennis Dawson, FAE; Bruce Keller, FAE. Bottom Row: Ed Waggoner, FC; Joe McHugh, FPA; Paul Montgomery, FPA; Al Gomez, FF-CETA.



(L-R) Mike Lauman, HFEO; Bob Walton, EMS; Rich Richerson, FC.

HIGGINS CORNER STATION



(L-R) Mark Launier, FAE; Bill Taylor, HFEO; Jim Hawkeswood, FAE; Gary Sweet, FC.

ALTA STATION



(L-R) Ross Jones, FFS; Ray Foote, FFS; Dick McMasters, FC; Monty Montagne, FAE; John Ostoja, FFS.



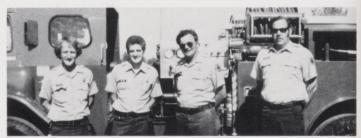
(L-R) Bob Shire, FAE; Murry Cannedy, FAE.

COLFAX STATION



(L-R) Jim Kish, FC; Steve Lumley, FC; David Kocsis, FAE; Pat Mahaffey, FAE; Vic McClelland, SFR I, Colfax Ranger District.

SMARTVILLE STATION



(L-R) Pete Lehr, FC; Glen Ford, FAE; Bill Bell, SFR I; Fred Haverland, FC, Smartville Ranger District.

DOBBINS STATION



(L-R) Orville Ingram, SFR I, Dobins Ranger District; Leroy Reisenauer, HFEO; Harold Bleil, FAE; Mike Lauman, HFEO; Charles Russell, FFS; Jeff Dissing, FFS; Chris Reilly, FFS; Tom Reed, FAE.

NEVADA CITY STATION



Sherm Hanley, FC; Ted Paul, For. II; Charley Jensen, HFEO; Jim Mower, For. I; Loel Polley, FC.

COLUMBIA HILLS STATION



(L-R) Don Brown, FC; Mike Carr, FAE.

PENRYN STATION



(L-R) Frank Rowe, FAE; Rich Green, FAE.



G.M.C. Trucks at Nevada City — 1946



CDF Engine No. 2 (Moreland) at Auburn, 1933



Mt. Danaher, 1941



Mt. Danaher Station — 1952

SHASTA-TRINITY RANGER UNIT

In 1925 H. R. Powers was reassigned from El Dorado County to *Trinity County* as the first Ranger and stayed until 1926. In 1927 Bruce Hufford was hired and was in charge until mid 1929, when he was temporarily assigned to Siskiyou. He was succeeded by Fred Richardson in 1930, Victor Thornton in 1931 and by B. F. (Ben) Tyler in 1932 who stayed through 1935. Bruce Hufford again took command in 1936. In 1937 George W. (Trinity) Brown was transferred from Lassen to take over. During the winter of 1938-39, the Trinity Unit was consolidated with the Shasta Unit

Trinity Unit was consolidated with the Shasta Unit.

The first Ranger of *Shasta* was William Jenkans in 1919. He was followed by Glen E. Thompson in 1920. In 1924 W. J. (Doc) Hufford was hired and was assigned Eastern Shasta and later all of Shasta County. He stayed until 1932, and was replaced by C. P. (Charlie) Campbell and B. F. (Ben) Tyler until 1936 when Les Gum was transferred from Tehama County. Gum stayed until the fall of 1939; he was followed by M. S. (Mac) Dixon until April of 1940 when J. A. (Jess) Graves was sent to take over. Jess retired in 1957. John Lockhart transferred in from Calavaras County and was in charge until his retirement in 1972. Don Peterson was promoted to Unit Ranger in 1972 and was succeeded by Howard Bromwell who transferred from the Tehama-Glenn Unit in 1975.

The former headquarters site was in the old Shasta High School annex building still standing behind the County Office building on Placer Street. The old High School building was destroyed by fire during W.W. II while being used as a filter center and housed a lookout in the tower section. The present headquarters was acquired from the City of Redding on a 49 year lease which expires in 1985. The first buildings have been remodeled several times, and were built by the W.P.A.



Howard Bromwell, SFR IV Ranger in Charge

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Gary Folz, SFR I; Walter Dillon, FC; Phil Sizemore, FC; Jeff Jones, FC.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Don Domke, SFR II, Operations Off.; Jim Owen, SFR II, Admin. Off.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Roger Hofhenke, FPO I; Paul Bertagna, FCP.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Jim Snyder, HFEO; Roger Duncan, HFEO. Not Avail.: Stew Loughlin, HFEO; Tom Smith, HFEO; Lloyd Markiems.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Gary Harlow, For. III; Larry Blackman, For. I; Dave McNamara, For. II; Jon Reed, For. I.



(L-R) Jack White, SFR I (North Central Ranger Dist.); George Hale, SFR I, (Redding Ranger Dist.); Leo Stout, SFR I, Singletown Ranger District. Not Avail.: Frank Cotter, SFR I, Whiskeytown-Lake Ranger Dist.

SERVICE CENTER



Chuck Adkins, FC.

REDDING AIR ATTACK BASE



Reed Steinbach, SFR I, Air Attack Officer. Not Avail.: Kenneth Lloyd, FC, Air Base Manager.

SHINGLETOWN STATION



Billy Laws, FC.

Off.

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(L-R) Mike Nettleton, FAE; Ray Juarez, FC.

REDDING STATION



(L-R) Ernie Loveless, FAE; Larry Birge, FC; Dave Swanson, FC. Not Avail.: Paul Landry, FAE.

WEAVERVILLE STATION



(L-R) Wayne Dunham, SFR I; Tom Sumpter, FC. Not Avail.: John Prince, FC.



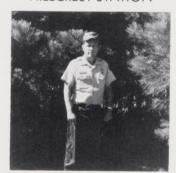
Don Perkins, For. II; Jim Davis, FAE.

FAWN LODGE STATION



Bob Maxey, FC. Not Avail.: Virgil Harvey, FC.

HILLCREST STATION



Dave Shiplet, FC.



(L-R) Norm Ross, FAE; Gary Dunlap, FC.

DIDDY WELLS STATION



(L-R) Steve Brown, FC; Steve Danley, FAE. Not Avail.: Vern Charlton, FC; Ed Smith, FAE.

WHITMORE RANGER DISTRICT

BUCKHORN STATION



(L-R) Gene Moulton, FC; Steve Meaus, FAE. Not Avail.: Bob Marshall, FC.

WHITMORE STATION



Gilbert Belcher, SFR I, Whitmore Ranger District; Floyd Korthuis, FAE; Gery Reed, FC; Jack Suter, FC.

BURNEY RANGER DISTRICT



(Part of Shasta-Trinity Ranger Unit) (L-R) James Casaurang, HFEO; Robert Funchess, FC; Gene Asher, FC; Monte Wooden, FAE; Steve Peterson, SFR I; Phil Tibbs, FC. Not Shown: Robert Schepe, FC.



Redding Headquarters, 1944

SISKIYOU RANGER UNIT

The Siskiyou Ranger Unit Headquarters is located in Yreka, 95 miles north of Redding, 25 miles south of the Oregon border, on Interstate 5.

The unit was formed around 1923 with the first Administrator being Ranger Ames. Subsequent Rangers-in-Charge are as follows: 1925, J. E. Landrum; 1926, Evan Joy; 1927 C. G. Strickland; 1928, Bruce Hufford; 1929, Ben Richardson (eventual Sheriff of Siskiyou Co.); 1930-32, Charley Cambell; 1933-37, Ben Richardson (also Charles Wilshire briefly in 1933); 1938-45, Roy Bengard; 1946-51, Leroy Neil; 1952-56, Clint Phillips; 1956-57, Mike Shori; 1958-66, Roy Bengard (again); 1966-73, Ralph L. Smith; 1973, Richard E. Miralles.

Currently there are five stations and three lookouts within the Siskiyou Ranger Unit which provide direct protection for 880,316 acres. Thirty-nine permanent employees are based in the unit. Fire season employment expands this number to approximately 110 employees.

approximately 110 employees.

One major difficulty encountered is the long travel times for out-of-county engines and crews. Klamath National Forest crews and pumpers are used periodically. Also, through a signed mutual aid pact with Oregon, during the busy month of August, 1977, it was not uncommon to see an Oregon State Forestry engine covering the north end of the Ranger Unit out of a CDF station.

Future plans for the Ranger Unit are enactment of the

Future plans for the Ranger Unit are enactment of the Amador Plan at three stations for continuous structural protection, and year-round fire dispatching for all Fire Districts and incorporated areas in Siskiyou County, presently under negotiation with the county government.



Richard Miralles, SFR IV Ranger in Charge

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Front Row: Nicky Gwilt, Steno.; Kathy Piva, Steno. Back Row: Geo. Williams, FPO I; Dewey Harvey, SFR I; Dick Cowardin, For. I; Larry Sturman, SFR II, Operations Off.; Bill Johnson, FC; Walt Watton, FC; Jim Mierkey, For. II; Tini McCammon, For. I; Richard Miralles, SFR IV, Ranger in Charge.

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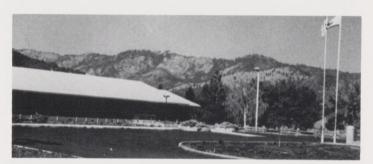
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Front Row: Paul Gianera, FC; Leroy Steiger, FC. Back Row: Vic Hansen, FC; Stan Coatney, FC; Ralph Crane, FAE; Bob Rose, SFRI.



Dave Merrill, FC, Service Ctr.; Luther Lea, YFP Leader; Lynn Berry, YFP Leader; Walt Church, YFP Leader.



Yreka Headquarters



(L-R) Front Row: Mike Patterson, FAE; Del Hawkins, FC. Back Row: Steve Whitlock, FC; Denny Stephenson, HFEO; Bill Horn, HFEO; Noel Lockwood, SFR I



Fort Jones Station, 1943



Front (L-R): Chuck Hill, EMS; Gary Lail, FAE; Frank Steele, FAE; Tom Bagwell, FC; Doug Kaufner, FC. Back Row: Jerry Casson, HFEO; Steve Woodill, FC; Chris Difani, SFR I; Dale Payne, HFEO.



Siskiyou Headquarters, about 1947

TEHAMA-GLENN RANGER UNIT

The CDF Tehama-Glenn Ranger Unit was first organized in 1920.

The Unit protects 1,099,769 acres of State responsibility lands in Tehama County and 321,980 acres in Glenn County. In addition, the Unit furnishes fire protection for 201,480 acres of local responsibility area in Tehama County.

There are seven state stations and one helitack station in the Unit, plus five lookouts and three heavy transport units. The Tehama Rural Fire Department, (T.R.F.D.) under con-

The Tehama Rural Fire Department, (T.R.F.D.) under contract with the Tehama County Board of Supervisors, falls under the direct administration of the Unit. There are five schedule "A" stations and 15 schedule "C" stations, with a total of 225 + paid call firemen and 40 pieces of county fire equipment.

T.R.F.D. furnishes fire protection to the City of Tehama, at one time the County Seat, and is composed of a County Coordinator, Battalion Chief, 15 schedule "A" engineers (non-fire season only), one Fire Prevention Officer, a Training Officer Captain and four Fire Captain Dispatchers.

The topography of the Unit is very rough and in many areas inaccessible. Long travel times are not the exception. A great portion of the Unit is rocky, volcanic lava terrain with very little water available. Vast acreage of rangelands, brush fields and timberlands make up the State responsibility area and with agriculture lands on the valley floor.



Robert Kerstiens, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge, Co. Fire Warden ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Ivan Cotter, SFR II (Operations Officer); Jack Trapp, SFR II (Administrative Officer).

EMERGENCY COMMAND CTR.



Jerry Bever, SFR I.



(L-R) Jim Dale, FC; Marjorie Mitchell, CETA; Don Webber, FC.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Hamilton Mills, FPO I; Chris Peterson, FPA.

CLERICAL STAFF



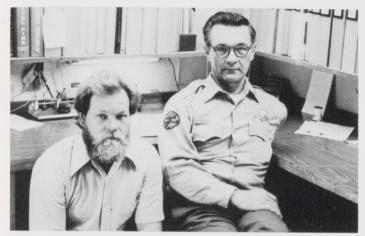
Charlotte Hughes; Terri Monty; Connie Potter; Susan Monty.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



Oly Johnson, EMS; Rich Lehman, HFEO; Bill Buntain, HFEO.

SERVICE CENTER



Bill Newton, CETA; Dick Hicks, FC.



Ira Townsend, SFR I Battalion Chief

RED BLUFF HEADQUARTERS



(L-R) Dave Ricker, FC; Steve Rife, FC; James Charlton, FAE; Craig Dowling, FAE.

LOS MOLINOS STATION



Walt Williams, FAE; Larry Reed, FAE.



Del Hoppis, FAE; Dale Eberhaedt, FAE; Joe Clark, FAE.



(L-R) Dan Burns, FAE; Tom Harris, FAE.



(L-R) Bill Baugus, HFEO; Gil Arellano, FAE.



(L-R) Ron Smith, FAE, Corning Sta.; Joe Roberts, FAE, Vina Sta.

VINA HELITACK



Jim Craig, FC; Mike Hopper, FC.



Elmer Raymond, FC.



(L-R) Ed Stelle, FC; Mile Terwilliger, FAE; Gary Lyons, FAE.



Guy Vincent, FAE; Jim Allen, FAE.

ROBERTA STATION



(L-R) Jim Matus, FAE; Jim Erickson, FAE.

RED BANK STATION



(L-R) Bill Cagle, FC; Mark Eayrs, FAE.



(L-R) Mike Williams, FAE; Francis Curry, FAE.



Perry Carlson, FAE; Joe Paddock, FC.

PASKENTA RANGER DISTRICT



Francis "Smokey" Musser, SFR I



Mike Tupman, HFEO; Bud Rogers, FC; Jim Ross, FAE.



Bob Reeder, FAE; Rick Braden, HFEO.

ELK CREEK STATION



(L-R) Dick Hanson, FC; Bill Cushman, FAE.



(L-R) Gil Zoppi, FC; Ed Van Horn, FAE.



(L-R) Dan Forster, SFR I, Mill Creek Ranger Dist.; Earl Roberts, SFR I, Manton Ranger Dist.



 $\hbox{(L-R) Dennis Bebensee, For. I; Don Shackelford, FC, Lassen Lodge Sta.}\\$

LASSEN LODGE STATION



(L-R) Tom Haub, FAE; David Heiber, FAE.

MANTON RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Stuart Wik, FAE; Herb Love, FC.



Charlie Mack, FAE; Jim Brians, FC.



Red Bluff, 1934 Ranger Les Gum, Ret.

SOUTH SIERRA REGION REGION IV

The San Joaquin District began operations under Deputy State Forester Cecil E. Metcalf in a converted doctor's office at 204 North Van Ness Avenue in mid-town Fresno on May 12, 1943. In the early 1950's headquarters was moved temporarily into a brewery building at 1316 North Blackstone Avenue. A ten-acre site was eventually acquired at 1234 East Shaw Avenue and new facilities were built, bringing together offices, warehouse, and shop services for the first time. Dedication was held November 7, 1958. Lower floor offices of the two-story complex and warehouse space were leased to the Department of Fish and Game.

District boundaries were changed in December 1970 when District III was dissolved and the northern boundary was extended to include four counties through El Dorado County. The change increased the District's direct protec-

tion area to 4,828,000 acres within nine counties and the mountain fringes of five others. (Protection of state responsibility area lands in Kern County is under contract to the county fire department.)

Metcalf remained in charge until his retirement on January 31, 1962. Assistant Deputy John Hastings was promoted to fill the spot for ten months until Donald E. Knowlton was elevated from assistant deputy on November 30, 1962. He served for nearly ten years until June 8, 1972 when he retired. Howard E. Moore, the fire prevention staff deputy, was transferred and served until his retirement on April 30, 1975. Gervice F. Nash, a local assistant deputy, was promoted and currently fills the position as Regional Chief. At the start of 1974 the District was renamed the South Sierra Region.



Gervice Nash Chief



Donald Petersen
Asst. Chief

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

CLERICAL STAFF

(L-R) Front Row: Mary Lou Uyemura, Per. Asst.; Esther Nichols, Per. Asst.; Dawn Petz, Virginia Hook, Steno.; Mae Riley, Steno.; Rita Donasedian, Sr. Steno. Back Row: Connie Bertrand, Recept.; Carol Romo, Steno.; Mary Niles, Jean Settle, Bette Giese, Judi Hansen, Sr. Acct. Clk.; Harriet Kraus, Sr. Steno.

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(L-R) Nga Wong, Mech. Helper; Frank James, HEM; Lewis Smith, EMS.

ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Ron Ferrell, Asst. Const. Eng.; Glen Baker, Elect. II; Felix Addor, Carp. Sup.; Vart Harry, Const. Insp.; Stuart Wilkinson, Elect. II. Not Shown: Dave Molin, Elect. II; Harrison Townsend, Asst. Const. Eng.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

EMERGENCY COMMAND CTR.



(L-R) Allen Tiner, Disp. Clk.; Delilah Cooper, Disp. Clk.; Pete Miller, SFR I; Ralph Ash, FC; Wayne Gilstrap, FC.

(L-R) Back Row: Daniel Seamont; Robert Hubbell; Frank Lemelin; Harold Wolfram. Front: Norman Cook, Kenneth Delfino; Audley Davidson.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & SERVICE CTR.



(L-R) Chas. Rapp, Acct. I; Mike Watkins, MSS I, (Service Center Sup.); Larry Lowell, War. Mgr.; Bob Cathcart, W. Worker; Myron Blasingame, FC; Quentin Keluche, W. Worker.

CAMP RANGERS



(L-R) Back Row: John McCurnin; Louis Gonzalez; James Anders; Clifford Haggard; John Machado. Front: Ray Little; James Whitlock; Charles Walter, SFR III; Robert Carey.

MOUNTAIN HOME CONSERVATION CAMP



(L-R) Paul Peevy, FCS; Robert Wilcher, FCS; Loren Hendricks, FCS; Phillip Brown, FCS. Not Avail.: John Machado, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Clyde Bigham, FCS; Virgile Caldwell, FCS; Jerry Hamlin, HFEO; Joseph Nunez, FCS; Perry Rhodes, FCS; Rainey Young, FCS.

MOUNTAIN HOME STATE FOREST



(L-R) Norm Cook, Forester II, Forest Mgr.; Dave Dulitz, For. I, Asst. Forest Mgr.

MIRAMONTE CONSERVATION CAMP



Top (L-R): Richard McAbee, FCS; James King, FCS; William Hudson, FCS; Charles Minter, HFEO; Ruel Green, FCS. Bottom (L-R): James Howe, FCS; Cliff Haggard, FCS.



GROWLERSBURG CONSERVATION CAMP

Growlersburg Conservation Camp is located two miles east of Georgetown in El Dorado County. It is a 60 man camp with adult inmates from Sierra Conservation Center. The camp furnishes two grade crews with most working for the Amador El Dorado Ranger Unit, Blodgett experimental forest and the Department of Parks and Recreation at Folsom Lake and Coloma. Shop activities at the camp consist of a Mill & Cabinet Shop, Sign Shop, Welding Shop, Fiberglass Shop, and Mobile Saw Mill. The camp was activated June 18, 1968.



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(L-R) Front: Chet Goldsmith, FCS; Frank Clark, FCS; Andy Creeks, FCS; Gary Sanchez, FCS. Back: Dick McCord, HTD; John Bach, FCS; Ray Little, SFR II; Marvin Yarbrough, Voc. Ins.; Louise Hebbe, Sec.; Ken Habrard, FCS.

BASELINE CONSERVATION CAMP

Baseline Camp is located on the grounds of the Sierra Conservation Center near Jamestown, California. It has had three Camp Rangers since its beginning. E. M. Peterson, 1964-1965; D. M. Roleder, 1965-1976; L. J. Gonzalez, 1976-Present.

Baseline activation date was July 15, 1965. It was a 100 man camp until 1969 when the population was reduced to 80. In 1972 it was reduced to 60 men.

Baseline has no in camp projects and the majority of time is spent on Fuel Break Maintenance and Fire Control.

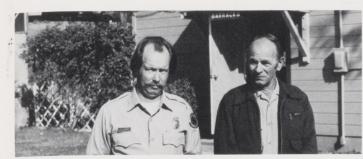
Baseline Grade Crews cover the northern part of Mariposa County, Tuolumne County and part of Calaveras County.



Baseline Conservation Camp: (L-R) Jim Barnes, FCS; Lou Gonzalez, SFR II; Leornard Woodside, FCS; Bob Fries, Jr., FCS; John Ward, FCS.



Baseline Conservation Camp: (L-R) Jim Barnes, FCS; Steve Sharney, FCS; John Robbins, FCS.



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Baseline Conservation Camp: John Ward, FCS; Everett Robinson, HFEO.

(L-R) "Dude" Gaultney, FCS; Mel Butler, FCS; Glen Jordan, FCS; "Pat" Pattison, FCS; Herb Self, FCS.

CALAVERAS CONSERVATION CAMP

In 1955 a spike camp was established to help develop the Calaveras Big Trees State Park. After Vallecito Conservation Camp opened April 1, 1958, with Bert Harris as superintendent, it was felt that the year round work load was increasing enough in this area and Big Trees Park that a new camp known as Folson-Beaver Creek was formed with Don Roleder as superintendent. Vallecito continued to grow until 100 inmates worked in both Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties. Cones were picked, their seed harvested in a large "shaker" designed by camp personnel, then partially cleaned, dried and sent to the Davis Nursery. One year over seven tons of seed were delivered to Davis.

In 1971 Harris retired and the camp closed. It reopened July 1 as the Calaveras Ecology Center with Eugene Peterson as director. Work now includes projects for federal, state and local governments. A search and rescue team was developed, and used (including a bloodhound) from Riverside County to the Oregon border. In 1976 Governor Brown started a new program, the California Conservation Corps, Calaveras Center. Some changes included a decrease of the staff positions, greater turnover of labor force and an increased number of women in camp. In 1977 Peterson moved to the Sacramento office and Jack McCurnin took charge.

CALAVERAS ECOLOGY CTR.



John McCurnin, SFR II Camp Ranger



M. M. Alexander



(L-R) Frank Ford, FCS; R. A. Graham, FCS; Joe Kelly, FCS; Joe Jones, HFEO.

SIERRA CONSERVATION TRAINING CENTER

The Forestry Training Unit was placed in operation in 1965. This Unit is located at the Sierra Conservation Center of the Department of Corrections near Sonora in Tuolumne County.

The Unit trains an average of 1200 inmates each year in basic skills, i.e., how to use a shovel, an axe, and other hand tools, and fundamentals of forest firefighting in a three week course. CDF personnel participate in the selection of inmates who will be candidates, who are evaluated throughout the training process for acceptable attitude and behavior. Upon satisfactory completion, these inamtes are assigned to crews in fourteen Conservation Camps in California. The five F.C.S. instructors and the S.F.R. I Supervisor of Forestry Training are under the direction of the Administrator of Forestry Activities, Chuck Walter, S.F.R. III. The Unit is administered by Region IV CDF and funded through the Department of Corrections.



Chuck Walters, SFR III, Supervisor Forestry Activity; Gene Tarp, SFR I, Lead Instructor; Joyce Babbs; Dwayne Harvey, FCS; Larry Lester, FCS; Dorsey Edwards, FCS. Kneeling: Harry Zelazny, FCS; Jim Sharkey, FCS.

CUESTA CONSERVATION CAMP

The huge Weferling Fire of 1960 provided the motivation for the establishment of Cuesta. Under Eugene Cummings' leadership a staff was assembled and operations started in early 1962. An unused motor pool area was leased from the California Military Department at Camp San Luis Obispo.

In 1976, the West Facility of the Men's Colony was closed and inmates moved to the East Facility, a medium custody institution. Alvin B. Filippini is the present Camp Ranger.

AMADOR-EL DORADO RANGER UNIT

State Forest Rangers in Charge: 1919, H. Huntsburger; 1920, O. E. Fowler; 1921-23, E. P. Biggs; 1924, H. R. Powers; 1925, A. A. Miller, Ed Nelander; 1926-27, E. P. Biggs; 1928, J. W. Crangle; 1929-1942, W. C. Austin; 1942-1958, M. S. Dixon; 1959, Bob Carey; 1960-1965, Jack Burke; 1965-1969, John Morrow; 1969-1973, T. J. Waddell; 1973 to present, Ralph Smith.

The old Amador and El Dorado Units were combined into one in 1968-69. Headquarters is located at Mt. Danaher in Camino. The area of direct wildland fire protection is

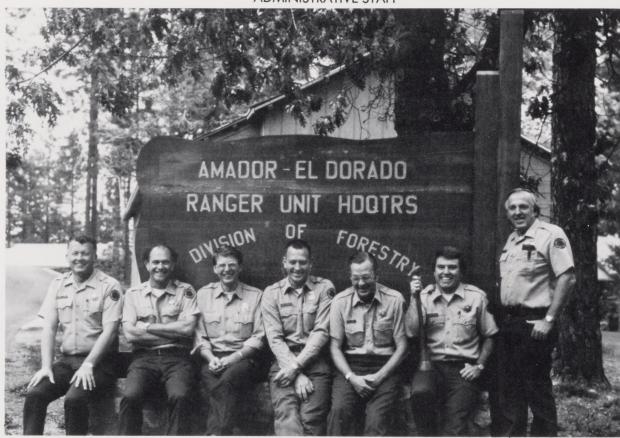
892,643 acres.

The ranger unit includes eight fire stations, four lookouts, one airtanker refill base (Placerville Airport), and three dozer units. The emergency command center does the dispatching for eleven fire districts.



Ralph Smith Ranger in Charge Co. Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R): Walt Nutting, FPO I; Ron Cohn, SFR II, Operations, Off.; Jack Haseley, FCP; Chuck Fuchsel, FAE; Ralph Smith, SFR IV, Ranger in Charge; Richard Clanton, SFR II, Admin. Off.; Ed Berger, SFR I. Not Available: Hall Hughes, FC; Doug Briggs, FAE.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Jim Hasemeier, FC; Al Puppo, SFR I. Not Avail.: Al More, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Sandi Shumard, Steno.; Kathie Capachi, CT II; Opel Schimke, Steno.

EL DORADO STATION



Standing (L-R): Doug Horton, FC; Curt Fox, SFR I. Sitting (L-R): Jack West, HFEO; Bill Carpenter, FAE. Not Available: John Klos, HFEO; Don Davis, FC.

SUTTER HILL STATION



(L-R) Don Conarroe, SFR I; Jerry Hales, FC; Bob McClelland, FCP; Vic Martin, FAE; Bob Hennings, HFEO. Not Avail.: Mike Galtieri, FAE; Sheridan Swift, FC; Tom Hara, EMS; Mike Jones, FC.

DEW DROP STATION



(L-R) Randy Parsons, FAE; George Cocks, FF; Bob Brower, FC.

PINE LODGE STATION



(L-R) James Parrish, FAE; George Sproul, FC.

PILOT HILL STATION



Standing (L-R): Rick Hernadez, FFS; Francis Carpenter, FC; Randy Sanders, FAE. Sitting (L-R): Matt Peterson, FFS; Tony Mollet, FFS. Not Avail.: Dennis McDowell, FC; Jim O'Malley, FAE; Dennis Holcomb, HFEO.

GARDEN VALLEY STATION



Standing (L-R): Don Posten, FAE; Jon Krogsrud, FC. Sitting (L-R): Tom Anderson, FFS; Jamie McGinnis, FFS. Not Avail.: Don Cambell, SFR I; Bob McAlpine, FAE; Gerald Wehrly, FAE.

MT. ZION STATION



(L-R) Ches Waklee, SFR I; Brian Bennett, FC; John Gillick, FFS; Chris Parker, FAE.

Mt. Zion Crew — circa 1935



FRESNO - KINGS RANGER UNIT

The Fresno-Kings Ranger Unit is one of five administrative field units within the South-Sierra Region and has been administered by William Pennington, State Forest Ranger IV, since 1951. Upon Pennington's retirement, Carl "Bud" Armstrong was named Chief/Ranger-in-Charge on 8-1-77. This Unit provides fire protection on 959,227 acres within the foothill and mountain belt adjacent to the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests on the East side of the County; and in the coast range hills, on the West side of Fresno and Kings Counties. The CDF also contracts with the Mid Valley Fire Protection District and Westside Fire Protection District to furnish structural fire protection and rural fire fighting services in 1,719,800 acres of valley lands. The Fresno-Kings Ranger Unit is divided into nine fire fighting districts (battalions), three in the State protection area and six in the contract protection area. Each protection area is supervised by a Ranger II who directs operational activities. The Fresno-Kings Unit is the most active in Central California and is number three statewide in number of emergencies handled last year. There were 4,491 emergency calls handled and the number is expected to rise to 6,000 this year.

Past Rangers-in-Charge: Bill Pennington, 1951-1977; A. Roy Bengard, 1949-1951; Curtus Lindley, 1948-1949; Robert Potter, 1947-1948; Roy Neal, 1945-1947; Evan Joy, ?-1945.

There are 249 year-long employees and 92 seasonal fire positions in the Ranger Unit which operates on a combined budget of over seven million dollars. CDF, \$2,000,000; MVFD, \$4,600,000; WSFD, \$546,000.



Carl Bud Armstrong Ranger in Charge County Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Back Row (L-R): Wayne Malm, SFR II, Operations Off. "Sch. B". Front Row (L-R): Niel Graf, SFR II, Administrative Off.; Evan Long, SFR II, Operations Off. "Sch. A"

Back Ro

Robert K

Top (L-F Moore, F Shipman

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Top Row (L-R): Lee Delap, FC; Clint Vance, FC; Russ Suydam, SFR I. Bottom (L-R): Don Olday, FC; Jerry Beieschmitt, FC; Pat Michael, FC. Not Avail.: Chuck Garton, FC; Dale DeLashmutt, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



Top Row (L-R): Mattie Andrus, Finance; Alex Hernandez, CETA; Daisy Vasilovich, Sr. Steno. Bottom Row: Leavera Berg, Steno.; Irene Domoto, Steno.; Laurie Miramontes, Per.; Lucy Cox, Steno.; Ricky Uek, Steno.



William Pennington Ranger in Charge (Ret.)

TRAINING



(L-R) Gilbert Fry, SFR I; Kenneth Kark, FC.

FIRE PREVENTION



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Back Row (L-R): Steve Fees, FCP; Larry Krogen, FCP; Jake Marshell, FCP; Fred McVay, FCP. Bottom Row: Jim Holmes, Eng. Aid; Robert Kutz, FCP; Robert Keepers, FPO I; Sam Garza, FPO I.

BATTALION 5 STATION 5 CLOVIS



Top (L-R): Monty Milanesi, FF; Jim Crain, FF; John Lewis, FAE; George Moore, FF; James Thomas, FAE. Bottom (L-R): Daniel Dorsey, FF; Ronald Shipman, FC; Gerald Barnard, FC; Mike Salveson, FAE.

CENTRAL FRESNO STATION 6



Joseph Prather, SFR I, Battalion 5; Lee Harris, FAE; Doyle Scher, FF; Virgil Nabors; Alvin Leite, FAE; Rodney Carroll, FF; William Martinez, FAE.



Louie Zanetti, FC.

EAST FRESNO STATION 8



Dan Bowman, Paramedic; Lee Adley, Paramedic; Dave Goebel, FF; William Harkey, Paramedic; Larry Riggs, FAE; Richard Velasquez, Paramedic; Ken Eddy, Paramedic; Dave Peckham, FF; Larry Blow, FAE; David Roberts, FAE; John Young, FAE; James Reid, FAE; Geo. Robinson, FF; Donald Cook, FC; James Hart, FC.

NORTH FRESNO STATION 20



(From Left) Back Row: Bob Johnson, FC; Dave Hiles, FAE; Doug Allen, FAE; Sam Mazza, FAE; Ed Hutchison, FF. Front: Mike Ulvavadet, FF; Gary Reed, FAE; Louis Gonzales, FAE.

BATTALION I MILLERTON STATION



(From Left) Randy Bowersox, FAE; Ken Ellen, FC; Bill Johnson, FC; Bob Pool, FAE.

SQUAW VALLEY STATION



(L-R) Gilbert Leedy, FC; Donald Scarbrough, FAE; Robert Irby, FC.

SAND CREEK STATION



(L-R) Michael Watkins, FC; Jack Wilcher, SFR I, Squaw Valley Ranger District; David Akers, FC.

PIEDRA STATION



(L-R) Daniel Thomas, FC; Keith Young, FAE; Del Brandt, FC.

PANOCHE STATION



(L-R) Tim Echeverry, FAE; Mike Regan, FC.

COTTONWOOD PASS STATION



(L-R) Ervin Wirth, FAE; Clifford Kidder, FC.

COALINGA STATION



(L-R) James Rollins, HFEO; Jeffery Davis, HFEO.



(L-R) FAE; Robe Thon Synd

(L-R) Doug Holloway, FAE; Luis Gonzales, FAE; Charles Vaughn, FC; Raymond Doty, FC; Howard Hawk, SFR I, Coalinga Ranger District.

BATTALION 2 SANGER STATION 4



Top: Larry Muenster, FAE; Charles French, FC; Keith Jacobs, FF; Deltes Cooper, FC. Bottom: Roy Mancuso, FAE; James Bishop, FAE; Jerry Johnson, FAE; Doug Blangsteld, FAE.



EASTON STATION 9

Top (L-R): Jon McHaley, FC; Richard Najera, FAE; Dave Crooks, FAE; Paul Essick, FC; Ernest Salelivar, FAE. Bottom (L-R): Waylon Davis, FF; Jess Sanders, FAE.

INTERNAT

(L-R) Leroy Rhodes, HFEO; Dave Sather, HFEO.

BATTALION 3 REEDLY STATION



Top (L-R): Robert Bondurant, FAE; Gary Blasingame, FC. Middle: Floyd Thomas III, FF; Jack Clarke, FAE; Darrel Johnson, FAE; Bob Franks, FC. Bottom: Jim Bailey, FAE; Jim Troehler, FF.

SOUTH FRESNO STATION 7



(L-R) Top Row: Dennis Daugherty, FF; Charles Martin, FAE; Jeffrey Turner, FAE; Kurt Schieher, FAE; Earnest Stewart, FAE; Wm. "Bill" Farmer, FC; Robert Beilage, FC. Bottom: Eric Sargent, FAE; Ernest Sakamoto, FF; Thomas Perkins, FAE; Bennie Nunly, FAE; Robert Buckles, FAE; Michael Synder, FF.

Ray-

STATION 2



Top (L-R): Ray Skochke, FAE; Dave Barrier, FC; Milt Kramer, FC; Roy Branum, FAE. Bottom: John Krum, FAE; Charles Rothgarn, SFR I, Battalion Three; Greg Campos, FF.

SELMA STATION 3



Terry Berkeley, FAE; Mike Singer, FF; Matt Shannon, FAE; Ed Green, FAE; Fred Vasquez, FF; Dennis Green, FAE; Robert Wallace, FC; Billy Whicker, FC.

PANOCHE "A" STATION 16



(L-R) Joe Edwards, FAE; George Bergman, FAE; Edward Chojnaski, FF.

CARUTHERS STATION 10



(L·R) George Burner, FAE; Robert Werner, FAE; Robert Pool, FAE; Roger Stach, FAE; Wayne Bender, FC; Ronald Filippi, FC.

BATTALION 6 WESTSIDE FIRE DISTRICT



Eugene Martin, SFR I Westside Fire Dist.

RIVERDALE STATION 11



Refered Hill, FC; Mike Rico, FAE; Jack Price, FC; Kenneth Harbert, FAE; Orval Miller, FF.

PLEASANT VALLEY STATION 24



(From Left) Everette Graves, FAE; Mark Broussard, FAE; Roger Henness, FAE; Kevin Lockwood, FAE; Larry Cowger, FAE.

BATTALION 4 TRANQUILITY STATION 13



Top Row (L-R): Louis Liberty, FF; Jerry Bales, FAE; Lyle Metcalf, FAE; Jim Stringfield, FAE; Larry Connell, FAE. Bottom Row: Mike Witherell, FF; Chris Hincks, SFR I (Battalion 4).

HURON STATION 25



(L-R) Dennis Trammel, FAE; Ron Smith, FAE; James Killrease, FAE.

OILFIELD STATION 26



(L-R) Tony Cota, FAE; Les Barnett, FAE.



Huron Station, 1938



Instruction by Chief Pennington about 1951.

MADERA-MARIPOSA RANGER UNIT

The Unit is comprised of 3,033,467 acres of SRA lands in Madera, Mariposa and Merced Counties and 483,520 LRA lands in Madera County. The Unit has a total of 82 permanent and 110 seasonal employees, 10 forest fire stations.

The two counties were consolidated in 1970 with the Unit Headquarters located in Mariposa. Rangers-in-Charge from past to present are: MADERA-MARIPOSA: Tom Perkins, 1970-1977; John R. Morrow, 1977-present. MADERA: J. E. Wofford, 1928; Walt Winters, 1929-1933; Clark Bockham, 1934; Rodger Wood, 1935-1937; Charlie Campbell, 1937-1944; Art Moberg, 1944-1954; George Phibbs, 1954-1957; Bob Moran, 1957-1970. MARIPOSA: V. C. Moore, 1931-1932; Art Moberg, 1933-1943; Bruce Hufford, 1943-1958; Frank Crossfield, 1958-1964; Frank Weatherford, 1964-1970.



John Morrow Ranger-in-Charge

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Back Row (L-R): Bill Busse, EMF; Jim Smalley, SFR I; Hugh Martin, SFR I; Gene Worley, SFR I; Darrell Wood, SFR I; Bill Downing, SFR I; Fritz Konklin, SFR I; Don Kilner, FC. Front Row: Bob Vaughan, FPO I; Steve Stein, SFR II, Ops. Off.; Tom Perkins, SFR IV, Ranger in Charge; Jim Wagner, SFR II, Admin. Off.; Jim Turner, SFR I; Clint Mertzer, FC; Pete Lewis, FC.

MARIPOSA RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Walt Southwick, FFS; Bill Canagnaro, FFS; Ken Trujillo, FFS; Jack McCully, FC; Butch Weatherford, FAE; Steven Sabol, FFS.

MARIPOSA STATION



(L-R) Mark Ashburn, FFS; Walt Southwick, FFS; Fred Paige, FFS; Eric Anderson, FFS; Bill Mathews, FFS; Tom Kiebrew, FAE; Steve Crosby, FFS; Steve Ressler, FFS; Tom Reavis, FC.

(L-R) Hank Stoddard, FC; Matt Orey, FFS; Mark Preo, FFS; Joe Padilla, FAE; Jeff Keilhorn, FFS.

CATHEY VALLEY

USONA STATION



(L-R) Jim Baker, FFS; Bobby Ball, FC; Bill Hansen, FFS; Dave Cutter, FAE; Brain Wood, FFS. Kneeling: Bruce Johnson, FFS.

RANGER DISTRICT HORNITOS STATION



(L-R) Dave Appaling, FC; Dave Broadie, FFS.



Mike Castner, FFS; Jerry Jay, FC.



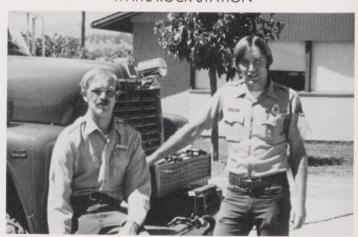
(L-R) Bob Caplinger, FFS; Chuck Jay, FC; Frank Smith, FFS.

COULTERVILLE RANGER DIST. COULTERVILLE STATION



(L-R) Mike McRae, FFS; Steve Gigous, FFS; Chris Miller, FFS; Guy Davidge, FAE; Steve Gaughan, FFS; Ted Davis, FC.

WHITE ROCK STATION



(L-R) Mark Scott, FFS; Bill Bradley, FAE.

WHITE ROCK STATION



(L-R) Dave Ellington, FFS; Mark Scott, FFS; Richard Hopkins, FC; Scott Meilheim, FC.

RAYMOND STATION



(L-R) G. Hosking, FAE; Ron Fralicks, FC; William Vasquez, FFS; Jay Corbin, FFS; James Lindelot, FFS. Not Avail.: Don Casaurang, FC.

CATHEY VALLEY STATION



(L-R) Fred Van Allen, FFS; Gary Freitas, FFS; Pat Meagner, FC.

(L-R) Charle Loucks, FFS; Jim Forga, FC.

AHWAHNEE STATION



Standing (L-R): Dennis Smither, FC; James Kilner, FFS; Mike Mackey, FFS; John Brothers, FFS. Kneeling: Charles Lovenguth, FFS. Not Avail.: Don Adams, FC; Russ McNutt, FAE.

AHWAHNEE RANGER DISTRICT



Darrell Wood, SFR I.

COARSEGOLD RANGER DISTRICT



William Downing, SFR I.

COARSEGOLD STATION



Chris Benefield, FFS; Robert Moore, FFS; Steve Knight, FFS; Dan Moore, FFS. Not Available: Bert Bright, HFEO; Greg Burnett, FAE; Howard Roatch, FC.

(L-R) Richard Keith, FAE; Nora Chipman, Cook; Bill Creamer, FC.

RANCHERIO STATION



(L-R) John Shimer, FAE; Jim Washburn, FC; Tom Berry, FFS; Glen Rose, FFS. Front Row: Carol Desha, FFS.

MADERA RANGER DISTRICT



Fritz Konklin, SFR I.

EASTSIDE STATION



Glen Brown, FAE. Not Avail.: Terry Lishman, FAE.

DAIRYLAND STATION



John Miles, FAE. Not Avail.: Wayne Minier, FAE.

CHOWCHILLA STATION



Dward Worrell, FAE. Not Available: Garv Carle, FAE.

BERENDA STATION



Gary Banks, FAE. Not Avail.: Dave Moore, FAE.

RIPPERDAN STATION



Jess Reymann, FAE. Not Available: Tom Kruzic, FAE; Robert Cates, FAE.

MADERA STATION



Don Kilmer, FC.



(L-R) Floyd Bowman, FC; Douglas Burnett, FC; Warren Rodefer, FAE; Frank Ramirez, FAE. Not Avail.: Travis Witten, FAE; Mike Gibbs, FAE.



(L-R) Dan Miller, FAE; Jim Gaffney, FAE; Bart Schacqua, FC; Doug Brown,





Mariposa Hdqtrs. Office — 1939

TOULUMNE-CALAVERAS RANGER UNIT

From 1929 to 1934 Earl Barron was in charge of the area encompassed by Mariposa, Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties. Barron and his brother later created the barron tool which is widely used today. In 1934, Minners was placed in charge of Tuolumne County where he remained until 1953, with six fire stations: Tuolumne, Groveland, Twain Harte, Blanchard, Keystone and Sonora, and a lookout at Rushing Mountain. Howard E. Moore was appointed as Ranger when Minners retired. When Howard promoted in 1957, Jack Amundsen came to the Tuolumne Ranger Unit as Ranger in Charge. While Jack was in Tuolumne County he initiated a fireman's muster each year in May. This grew from a small one-day event in the town of Columbia to a two-day affair with several thousand people attending. Jack retired shortly after Tuolumne merged with Calaveras in 1970.

Al Herbert was the first Ranger in Calaveras, until 1929, when Ray Greve became the first year-round Ranger. Greve's office was at his home in Mokelumne Hill, and his wife was the dispatcher, although not on a payroll. A public office was opened in 1930, on Main Street of San Andreas. In 1931, Forestry moved into a new office at the present location. During these years, the only equipment besides hand tools, was a Dodge fire truck, stationed in Placerville, which responded to fires in El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras

and Tuolumne Counties.

Mac Dixon replaced Greves in '38 for six weeks; then Jim Mace took over. The firefighting resources at that time consisted of one sedan, one stakeside, a pick-up with 55-gallon

drums used to wet gunny sacks, and one fire truck which had burned up prior to Jim's arrival. In April of '39, a fire truck was purchased with funds donated by local people and stationed at Valley Springs. In '41 Fred Herbert became ranger and held that position until '45 during the World War II years. George Ruth took over until '47. Bert Harris was ranger from '47 to '49, and Jim Fenlon from '40 to '50.

John Lockhart was here from '52 to '57. John's sedan burned on High Mountain during a brush fire where it still sits and is used as a landmark. John Hastings was ranger from '57 to '61 and Miles Young from '61 to '64, when a permanent station was built at Arnold. Walt Mueller ran the unit for four months, and Elmer Chambers then served until '69. Dick Day was ranger from '69 to '75 and the Schedule "A" program became one CDF station year around, and three volunteer companies. The Ranger Unit, now administered by Jim Taylor, has 15 CDF stations, five lookouts and one air base. The county system consists of 20 engines and 16 stations, with 425 volunteers.



Jim Taylor, SFR IV Ranger in Charge



Ray Stewart, SFR II Operations Officer Not Available: Franklin Frank, SFR II Administrative Officer

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Duane Pierce, FC; Jim Smpardos, FC; Lynn "Ski" Pratt, SFR I.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Nona Turner, Steno.; Zera Spreadborough, CT II; Ann Gillan, Steno.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Charles Hebrard, For. I



Audley Davidson, For. II



Lee Friedman, FC Sch. "A" Coordinator

COLUMBIA AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) Bob Sutton, FC; Larry Rawlinson, FC; Jerry Watson, SFR I, Air Attack Officer; Steve Darr, FC.

SAN ANDREAS STATION



(L-R) Charles McKim, HFEO; Dan Lang, SFR I, San Andreas Ranger District; Dennis Carlton, HFEO.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



Jess Sanders, EMS

SAN ANDREAS RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Ray Turner, FC; Jim Heath, FAE; Rick Self, FAE; Fred Evans, FC.

SOIL VEGETATION SURVEY



(L-R) Ben Smith, USFS; Chet Stone, For. II.



(L-R) Buddy DeMasters, FC; Jim Carroll, FC; Scott McKinney, FAE.

REHOUS

(L-R) Geo. Shults, FC, (Service Center); John Utter, FC.

ALTAVILLE RANGER DIST.



Bob Yohr, SFR I



(L-R) Rand Claussen, FC; Ken Onstad, FC; Russ Koerner, FC.

ALTAVILLE STATION



(L-R) Dave Watson, HFEO; Bob Newton, FC; Everett Judge, FC; Paul Graham, FAE. Not Pictured: Bob Neal, HFEO.

TWAIN HARTE RANGER DISTRICT



Back Row (L-R): Jim Harris, FAE; Leo Zupancic, FAE; Ron Gesner, FFS; Dave DeGreendele, FAE; Bob Kemp Vanee, FAE; Dave Payne, FFS. Front Row: W. Don Wood, SFR I; Bob Lehman, FAE; Larry Shankey, FC; Ralph Carlson, FC; Morris Schmidt, FC; Brian Carlson, FFS. Not Avail.: Rick Ulevadet, FC; Bill Cote, FC; Dennis McCarty, FAE.

SONORA STATION

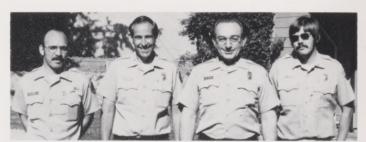


(L-R) Tim Foulk, HFEO; E. "Lynn" Eastlack, HFEO; Bill Regallie, EMS.

GROVELAND RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Joe York, FAE; Brice Bratcher, FC; Larry Bidwell, FC; Joe Morroney, FC.



(L-R) Jay Gaskill, SFR I; Chuck McDowell, FC; Dick Dentone, FC; Sandy Nies,

(L-R) Ostland, FAE; Steve Williams, FAE; Jim Ballard, FC; Eric Jack, FAE; Doug Prouty, FAE.

BIG TREES RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Geo. Roberts, SFR I; Tony McGarva, FAE; Don Haldeman, FC; Leonard Shephard, FC.

WEST POINT DISTRICT



(L-R) Jim Fox, SFR I; Earl Mason, FC; John Barker, FC; Bill Steuble, FC; Chris Jensen, FAE.



Gorden Estay, FAE



Circa 1934



Sierra Vista Lookout 1931

nard

TULARE RANGER UNIT

Headquarters for the Tulare Ranger Unit and the Tulare County Fire Protection Service is Visalia Fire Station. The fire suppression forces are divided into wildland and structural. Wildland forces are strictly a state function, while the structural forces are a function of both the state and county.

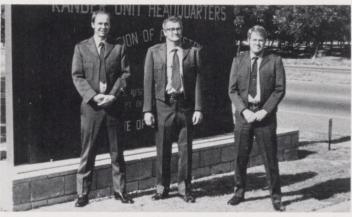
The Tulare County Fire Protection Service is a joint venture whereby the county contracts with the state: the county furnishes fire stations and equipment; the state furnishes personnel and administration. The Tulare County Fire Department provides protection for some 2,600 square miles — 1,400 square miles of agricultural land and 1,200 of mountainous terrain. The County Fire Department has contracted to provide fire protection to three small cities. Within the total area are approximately 110,000 people and improvements with an assessed value of \$500,000,000. The Tulare County Fire Department operates 58 pieces of firefighting equipment from 35 locations. The department has approximately 80 paid and 450 paid-call firefighters. The annual budget is \$3,000,000.

Although there are over 100 water systems in the county, in many areas water must be shuttled for several miles. For that reason all of the engines are equipped with at least 500 gallon tanks. There are also five 2,500 gallon semi-tankers which are also fully rated engines. For elevated stream capability, a standard 50-foot "Telesqurt" was ordered in 1976; and then a second Telesqurt was ordered, this one mounted on a semi-tanker/pumper similar to the design of the existing county tankers.



Raymond H. Banks, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge Co. Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(Left to Right) Fred Batchelor, SFR II, Division Chief, Administrative Services; Phil Olson, SFR II, Division Chief; Paul Elliott, SFR II, Division Chief, Valley Division.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



(L-R) Ray Thompson, FC; Larry Riley, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Miyo Kimura, SRCT; Theda Carnes, CT II; Carolyn Elliott, Acc. Clk.; Carol Romo, SRCT; Judy Woods, Steno.; Corinne Iley, Steno.; Mary Sue, CT II.

FIRE PREVENTION



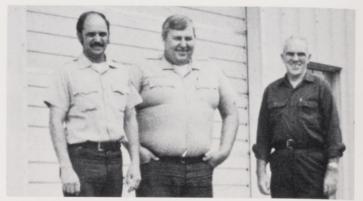
(L-R) Don Jones, FCP; Fred McGregor, Fire Prevention Program Supervisor, SFR II; Gene Sadler, FPO I; Jim Graham, FCP; Jerry Clark, FCP. Not Shown: John Miller, SFR I, Planning.

TRAINING



(L-R) Robert Monsen, FC; William Trowbridge, SFR I; Joe Duggan, FC.

SERVICE CENTER



(L-R) Gerald Denny, FAE; Steve Dibble, FC; Ulysses S. Baker, Storekeeper.

Lewis

Crew

Front Row: Frank

PORTERVILLE AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) Bill Gardner, SFR I, Air Attack Officer; Kermit Hobbs, FC, Air Base Manager.



Elmer Maki, Maint. II

PROGRAM ASSISTANTS



Shirley Schweitzer, Gary Rhoden.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT



Allen Weimer, Mech. Helper; Steve Pence, HFEO; Bernon Fleming, HEM; Lewis Chamberlen, HEM; Rollie Bischel, EMS. Not Shown: Harold Wyckoff, HFEO.

TULARE COUNTY TRAIL CREW #1



(L-R) Front Row: Jim Roller, John Carter, Cecil Rowland, Hector Guzman. Back Row: Don Abbott, National Resource Supervisor; Richard Givens, Crew Leader; Richard Beatty, Gary Clower, Carl Ramos.

CREW #2 ..



Front Row: Harry Heath, Jose Armijo, Daniel Estrada, Adolph Chavez. Back Row: Reynaldo Rivas, Arthur Fernandez, Herman Cullum, Dennis Tivis, Frank Rohan, Crew Leader; Don Abbott, Natural Resource Supervisor.

BADGER RANGER DISTRICT WOODLAKE STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Ron Estes, Gordon Burris, Chief; Don Finney, Les Hildreth III, Scott Callison, Dennis Gartung. Back Row: Frank Thatcher, FAE; John Hughes, Curtis Russell, Ruben Elizaldi, Joey Hughes, Mike Christopherson, Mike Renteria, Tom Bales, FAE (all others PCF's).



Chester Hughes, FC; Sefrino Galindo, FFS; Del Gregston, FC.

BADGER STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Larry Jordan, SFR I (Badger Ranger District); Tim Myers, Dan Dixon, Richard Olander, Jim Lynch, Bob Kerber, (all PCF's); Jim Hall, FC. Back Row: Jack Sombs, April Sombs, Randy Sullivan, Sharon Dixon, Kathy Wells, Michael Wells, Kent Kaulfuss, Maria Hogrewe, Al Pinetree, Bill Hogrewe, Dave Morton, Beverly Barton (all PCF's).



(L-R) Les Ramsey, FFS; Marvin Wiley, FFS; Teri Rowland, FFS; Carl DeBor, FFS; Gary Marshall, FC.

KAWEAH RANGER DISTRICT HAMMOND STATION



(L-R) Front: Frank Callahan, FC; Kenneth Hardisty, FFS; Mike Herrmann, Cook. Back: Tim Baker, FC; Mike Morris, FFS; Dave Olson, FAE; Bill Meers, SFR I (Kaweah Ranger District).

THREE RIVERS STATION



Front: Mike Weger, FAE; Chet Pincher, PCF; Steve Conner, PCF; Bill Smith, PCF Chief; Rick Crain, PCF; Jerry Johnson, PCF. Back: Jane Wagner, Mickey Ross, Mike Rohan, Greg Dixon, Byron Miksch, Francis DeSales Rohan III, (all PCF's).

LEMON COVE STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Brad Howard, Bob Ranney, Ray Tucker, Albert Tucker, Dave Schmidt, Tom Cairns, Richard F. Foster, FAE. Back Row: Bob Walker, FAE; Don Howard, Jack Williams, Jerry Jurgens, Bill Wilson, Johnnie Woods, Jim Gordon, Chief; Jack Bair, FAE; (all others PCF's).

MILO STATION



(L-R) Gerry Carder, FC; Kurt R. Schmidt, FFS; Sterling M. West, FFS; Frank Johnson, FC.

TULE RANGER DISTRICT PORTERVILLE STATION



Front Row (L-R): Edgar Bartlett Jr., HFEO; Danny Conrad, FAE; Warren Anderson, HFEO. Back Row: Ed Phillips, FC; Gary Coffey, FC; Ernie Rutherford, FC; Art Zumwalt, SFR I (Porterville Batt. Chief).

SPRINGFIELD STATION



Front: John Tranford, FAE; Wesley Polhamus, PCF; Paul Hillman, PCF Chief; Kenneth Littler, PCF; John McGregor, PCF. Back: Bob Coolidge, FAE; Gary Clower, PCF; Robin Young, PCF; Don McCullock, PCF; Dennis Edwards, PCF. Not Shown: Ernie Rutherford, FC.

CAMP NELSON STATION



Front Row: John Cross, John Greget, Doug Mead, Lucy White, Jack White, Jack Price, Dennis Corzine. Back Row: Shelly Cross, Mary Greget, Lorna Ray, Vickie Edsell, Polly Urny, Ben Ray, Chief; Mike Miller, Joan Price, Emmett Edsell, Fred Rhodes (all PCF's); Bill Owen, FAE.

(L-R) From Son, Dave Tad Lon



(L-R) Fir Davis, D Clifford



(L-R) Fro Neufeld, John Jor



(L-R) From Ed Lator Chief; From PCF's).

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT KENNEDY MEADOWS STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Charles Wigley, Bev Wigley, Virginia Irelan, Leslie Atkinson, David Kaus. Back Row: Mack McMillan, Ray Dority, Frank Irelan, Chief; Tad Lonergan, Bob DeBaun, All PCF's; Glen Walker, FC.

JOHNSONDALE STATION



(L-R) First Row: Connie Blackmon, Ted Blackmon, Chief. Second Row: Larry Davis, Debbie Dockery, Frank A. Smith, Roger Clinkenbeard, Rick Hulbert, Clifford Piephoff. Third Row: Archie Harrison, Ralph Hanna.

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DUCOR STATION



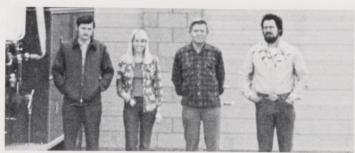
(L-R) Front Row: Richard Lawrence, Bob Zimmerman, Chief; Bill Braly, Wes Neufeld, Ted Daniel, Tom Parker. Back Row: Jim Carlisle, Dwayne Davis, John Jones, Henry Hughes, Henry Owens.

TERRA BELLA STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Dee Lentine, Marge Ziegler, Ruben Rios, Manuel Cordova, Ed Latour, Bob Lentine. Back Row: Rich Beargeon, FAE; Roger Keller, Chief; Frank Ziegler, Jim Snyder, Jim Auld, Harlen Enos, FAE, (all others PCF's).

POSO STATION



(L-R) John Transford, FAE; Donna Brown, PCF; Bill McKey, PCF; Chuck Day, PCF.

PINE MOUNTAIN STATION



(L-R) Jo Voight, Charles Smith, Jess Acker, Chief; Mike Bates, (all PCF's).

TYLER CREEK STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Brain Roth, FFS; Dan Davis, FFS. Back Row: John Rosar, SFR II, Ret.; Jerry Swartzlander, SFR I (Fountain Springs Ranger Dist.); John Tranford, FAE; Pat Hinds, FFS.

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS STATION



(L·R) Vern Wellendorf, FC; Brain Roth, FFS; Keith Walters, FFS; Dan Davis, FFS; Don McGee, FAE; Pat Hines, FFS; Glen Walker, FC.

DINUBA BATTALION DINUBA STATION



(L-R) Front: Frank Negrete, PCF; Laurel Neufeld, PCF; Irena Vela, PCF; Diana Williams, PCF; Rita Escarsega, PCF; Lee Eaton, PCF; Sandy Gibble, John Bell, FC. Back: David Bethel, FAE; Dick Gaines, FC; Steve Yarbrough, PCF; Steve Fees, FAE; Larry Williams, PCF; Jack Fraser, PCF; Rosevelt Vela, PCF; Dennis Dozer, PCF; Jan Eaton, PCF; David Escarsega, PCF; Eugene Eaton, PCF; Bud Barnes, PCF; Rick Gibble, PCF; John Grant, PCF; Gary Patterson, FAE. Not Shown: Gene Hickman, SFR I.

LONDON STATION



Morri Hull, Mane

Morri

Attek Kip (Greg Mille

(L-R) Char

(all F

Front: David Muncy, Wayne Teague. Back: Charles Teague, Larry Boss, Mike Craighead, Dewey DeMoss. (all PCF's)

CUTLER-OROSI STATION



(L-R) Front: Randy Sisson, Jim Kitauchi, Dale Hayakana, Manuel Soto. Back: Darrel Day, Everett Sapp, Paul Rambonga, Jane Methvin, Guadulupe Valdez, Delbert Methvin, Chief. (all PCF's)

VISALIA BATTALION VISALIA STATION



(L-R) Front: Bill Mathews, PCF; Tim Minyard, PCF. Back: Pete Marquez, FC; Kim Pennington, FC; Roger Baker, FAE; Lonnie Smith, FAE; Sam Snow, FAE.

GOSHEN STATION



(L-R) Front: Frank Goulart, Elmer Maki, John Whittington, Tom Goulart (all PCF's). Back: Boyd Jordan, FC; David Gonzales, PCF; Albert Cotta, PCF Chief; Nick Bettencourt, PCF; John Goulart, PCF; Jordan Gossner, FAE.

FARMERSVILLE STATION



(L-R) Front: Albert Grim, FAE; Robert Sapien, Ricardo Estrada, Vol. Chief; Eddie Shields, Rhonda Slover, Joe Navarro, Willie McBride. Back: Ron Hughart, Doug Barnes, Vince Probst, Tommy Slover, Gary Meek, (all PCF's).

KINGS RIVER STATION



Front: Buddy Bare, PCF; Ed Heredia, PCF; Henry Falcon, PCF; Terry Horstmann, PCF. Back: Lloyd Pendola, FAE; Wm. O. Swanson, PCF Chief; Larry Woods, PCF; Darrel Hesser, FAE.

EXETER STATION



(L-R) Front Row: Dave Hillman, FAE; Ronnie Johnson, FAE. Back Row: Doug Lehr, FC; Ben Hagans, SFR I (Visalia Batt. Chief); Wayne Park, PCF.

IVANHOE STATION



(L-R) Front: Clifford Hacker, Vol. Chief; Charles Maness, Jr., PCF; Howard Morris, PCF; Cord Hull, PCF; Steve Bradford, PCF; David Mullins, PCF; Dave Hull, PCF; James Stailey, PCF. Back: Roy Adair, FAE; Bob Haury, PCF; Don Maness, PCF; Mick Hogan, PCF; John Hart, PCF; Gary Clark, PCF; Mike Morris, PCF; Bill Gordon, PCF; Jerry Clark, FAE.

PORTERVILLE BATTALION



(L-R) Front Row: Bob Smith, PCF Chief; Lupe Garcia, PCF; Ernie Sauceda, PCF; Ernie Barajas, PCF. Back Row: Rich Stover, FAE; Ken Lambert, PCF; Eloy Guerrero, PCF; Rich Rodriguez, PCF; Jesse Torres, FAE.

DOYLE COLONY STATION

FC;

Hug-

Doug



(L-R) Front Row: Richard Beaty, PCF Chief; Timothy Fearnside, PCF; Keith Attebury, PCF; John Stephens, PCF; Dennis Crew, PCF; Kent Duke, PCF; Kip Carson, PCF. Back Row: Mike Goodman, FAE; Richard Garlock, PCF; Greg Campos, PCF; Raymond Rowland, PCF; Gary Myatt, PCF; Chuck Miller, PCF; Ted Barker, PCF; Gary Hampy, FAE.

POPLAR STATION



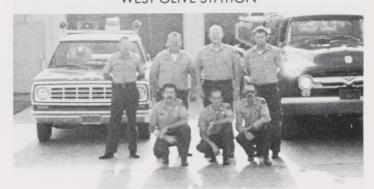
(L-R) Front Row: Paul Hauk, Vic Tyree, Eddie George, Calvin Taber, Keith Chamberlain. Back Row: Paul Akin, Ricky Jones, Mark Metcalf, Dan Taber, (all PCF's); Al Sharpe, FAE.

LINDSAY STATION



Front (L-R): Mike Newell, FAE; Larry O'Neal, PCF; Jeff Wynn, PCF; Armando Rios, PCF; Kirk Green, PCF; Ralph Moreno, PCF; Bob Stillians, PCF; Gary Lasseter, FAE. Back: Allen Ward, FAE; Larry McGuire, Juan Rocha, Chris Rios, Reinhard Newmann, Mark Metz, Ruben Felix, Richard Felix, Manuel Garcia, FC.

WEST OLIVE STATION



(L-R) Front: Jerry Jennings, FC; Bob Russell, FAE; Joe Yancey, PCF. Back: Dick Cronin, SFR I; Travis Curtis, FC; Frank Fruit, FC; Delbert Rowell, FAE. Not Shown: Bruce Brown, FAE.

PIXLEY BATTALION PIXLEY STATION



Front: Ray Morren, FC; Paul Callahan, PCF; Wes Call, PCF; Bill Sloan, PCF; C. E. Mathews, FC; Pat Kerschen, FAE. Back: Jack Miller, SFR I (Pixley Batt. Chief); Jimmy White, PCF; Bobby Waits, PCF Chief; Bud Bickmore, PCF; Bob Trotter, FAE; Bobby Bower, FAE.

TIPTON STATION



Front: Carroll Rice, Jr., PCF Chief; David Collier, PCF; Paul Hightower, PCF; Steve Price, PCF. Back: Carl Erickson, FAE; Mary Rice, PCF; Gary Davis, PCF; Teresa Wright, PCF; Geraldine Davis, PCF; Darrell Cox, FAE.

ALPAUGH STATION



(L-R) Front: Pat Hinds, PCF; Mike Hinds, PCF; Gary Gregory, PCF. Back: Bob Myer, FAE; Gladys Clement, PCF; James Lawler, PCF Chief; Bob Mead, PCF; Ed Hinds, PCF.

TULARE STATION



(L·R) Front: Stan Ecker, FC; Lee Hutsell, PCF; Bruce Boaz, PCF; Dwayne Anthony, PCF; Gerald Ewing, FAE. Back: Jerry Morgan, FAE; Craig Wilson, PCF; G. T. Miller, PCF; Carl Corley, PCF Chief; Steve Sunderland, FAE.

WAUKENA VOL. COMPANY



Front: Albert Hodson, Glenn Smith, Dino Falcinella, Jerry Martin. Back: Duane Vargas, Glen Kreider, Steve Pimental, Joe Luiz, Tony Santos, Chief; (all PCF's).

RICHGROVE STATION



(L-R) Jim Wood, FAE; Ray Euerrero, PCF; Pete Ramirez, PCF; Alex Long, FAE. Not Shown: Wm. Whitendale, FAE.

EARLIMART STATION



(L-R) Front: Wes Knight, PCF; Ed Schwartz, PCF; Hubert Bookout, PCF. Back: Richard Halstead, FAE; Ron Cargill, PCF; Donald Falcinella, Gene Tartaglia, PCF Chief.



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"Patrolman" Banks in 1948 displays the pre W.W. II CDF Official uniform.



Tule River Camp at Porterville, about 1932.



Tule River Camp, 1933



Visalia Hdqtrs. about 1939



There were 30 "patrolmen" statewide in 1948, the forerunners of today's fire prevention officers.

CENTRAL COAST REGION REGION V

Headquartered in Monterey, the Central Coast Region includes the area of San Francisco City and County, south through Santa Barbara County and easterly to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley from north of Fresno County to the Delta — about six million acres of State Responsibility Area. When Regions (Districts prior to 1974) were formed in 1943, effort was made to have the boundaries coincide with those of the State War Council. Thus, Marin and Ventura Counties were initially included within the Central District but after World War II reassigned to the North Coast and the Southern California Districts respectively.

In May 1943, headquarters was temporarily established in a rented building in Oakland, shared with the USDA Office of Blister Rust Control. In July 1943, the office was relocated to the State Office Building in San Francisco, at the insistence of the War Council. In March 1947, headquarters was moved to rented quarters at 480 Calle Principal, in downtown Monterey. On March 15, 1963, the headquarters was moved to its present location on Garden Road adjacent

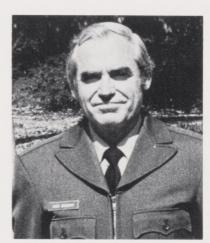
to the Monterey airport. Regional Chiefs (Deputy State Foresters prior to January 1977) have included C. G. Strickland — May 1943 to 1953; Lewis A. Moran — 1953 to 1959; Emery Sloat — 1959 to April 1974; L. T. Petersen — April 1974 to May 1975; and John Hastings since June 1975.

The region is characterized by great contrasts and diversity in land use and development, population concentrations, climate, fuels and topography.

Moderate forest practice activity exists in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties with infrequent activity in the balance of the region. Proximity of the Santa Cruz Mountains to metropolitan areas, a high concentration of State parks, and county timber harvesting ordinances make timber harvesting a sensitive matter in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties. Active range improvement programs exist in eastern Santa Clara County, San Benito County and Santa Barbara County and, to a lesser extent, in southern Monterey County and in San Luis Obispo County.



John Hastings Chief



Richard Bawcom Asst. Chief

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Administrative Staff: Maury Davis, SFR I-ECC; Pat Fay, EMS; Roy Perkins, SFR III Camp Program Mgr.; Ed Dowling, SFR II Bus. Mgr.; Richard Bawcom, Asst. Chief; John Hastings, Reg. Chief; John Suwada, Asst. Civ. Eng.; Jose Viray, Acct. I. Back Row: Nick Hustedt, SFR I; Frank Holbrook, FPO II; Don Bengard, Elec. II; Reno Cromer, Asst. Civ. Eng.; Bruce Cowan, Grds. Keeper; Berry Amundsen, FAE; Al Lundgren, SFR III (Fire Const. Off.); Dick Bolster, SFR III, Fire Prevention; James Hessler, FC; Gary Tienken, WM I; Willy Gulley, Janitor.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Ray Jackman, For. III

CLERICAL STAFF



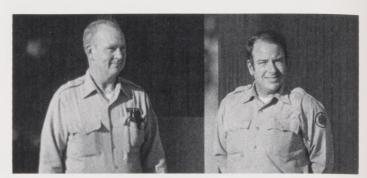
Front Row (L-R): Cheryl Dalton, Bobbi Clarke, Steno.; Karen Wolfsteller, Steno.; T. King. Back Row: Sue Caldwell, Ophell McBride, PA I; Juanita Wolfe, Clk. Typ. II; Elsie Lee, Nadine Goolsby, Shirley Gardner.

BEN LOMOND STATE NURSERY

Following the disastrous Pine Mountain fire in 1948, emergency flood control measures were taken. Besides the usual grass seeds, some experimental tree seeding was done by forest technician John Dowdakin, who had some of the Camp Ben Lomond wards build nursery beds, using native soil. The soil was almost perfect for the crucial lifting of seedlings to be packed for shipment and the state forester was requested to create a nursery at Ben Lomond. Three acres of brush were cleared, leveled and seeded to produce Monterey Pine, Coast Redwood, Douglas Fir, Coulter Pine, Arizona Cypress, etc.

The first full-time nurseryman assigned was Marvin Dodge, in July 1955. His observations of soil-water relation-

ships and solving similar problems helped improve the seedling stock. In 1957, Jack Razzeta replaced Dodge, and the nursery was enlarged to six acres. Gary Todd replaced Razzeta in 1959 and remained until 1963, when John Ritchey took over as manager. It has been during his tenure that full ownership of the site was acquired by the state, allowing for expansion of the nursery to seventeen acres. This acreage will produce four to five million tree seedlings, with present sales of three million.



John Ritchey, Forester II, *Nursery Manager*, Harold Wells Jr., Forester I, *Asst. Nur. Manager*.

BEN LOMOND CONSERVATION CAMP

In 1946, the Santa Cruz mountain area was selected as an ideal camp location; a bountiful spring was located on Empire Grade. In 1947, the CDF moved in some old wooden C.C.C. structures from the abandoned Sharp Park World War II Relocation Center, just south of San Francisco. In 1947, Ben Lomond was opened with forty wards. The first acting superintendent was Al McGuire.

Row

By 1950, it became apparent that Camp Ben Lomond was well situated for conservation work, but the buildings were old, expensive to maintain and hardly adequate. In 1967, the state purchased ninety acres, allowing for expansion of the nursery and providing land area for a dam, reservoir, and new buildings. On October 18, 1968, the new camp was dedicated. McGuire was succeeded by equipment operator Robert Poole, temporarily until Pennington was appointed as the camp's first superintendent. Wilbur Wade came to Ben Lomond in 1967 to replace Pennington. Ranger II Bill Boro replaced Wade in January 1977.

Today work includes building and maintaining fuel breaks, camp grounds and trails in state parks, stream clearance, fire roads, nursery work, and other conservation and fire prevention projects.

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LOS ROBLES CONSERVATION CAMP

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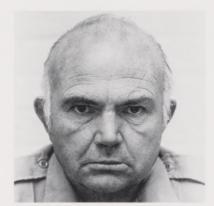
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Loren Hill, SFR II Camp Ranger (Los Robles C.C.)



Back Row (L-R): Ray Ohler, HFEO; Sam McKee, FCS; Bob Wood, FCS. Front Row (L-R): Richard Smithen, FCS; Jim Trammel, FCS; Ron Miller, FCS. Not Avail.: Renee Billings, Clk.

CUESTA CONSERVATION CAMP



(L-R) Bill Clark, FCS; Dan Anderson, HFEO; Bill "Pinkey" Clark, FCS; Al Fillipaini, SFR II, (Camp Ranger); Lyle Wollert, FCS. Not Avail.: Marv Relyea, FCS; Doyle Evans, FCS; Earl Schlickeiser, FCS; Joe Poole, FCS.



Top Row (L-R): Minor Cole, FCS; Frank Elkenbary, FCS; Doug Kingsbury, HFEO. Bottom Row: Bill Boro, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Richard Seiple, FCS; Dan Mallory, FCS; John Parmenter, FCS; Norb Szczurek, FCS; Lee Walley, FCS.

SAN BENITO-MONTEREY RANGER UNIT

Carmel Hill station is probably the most famous in Monterey Ranger Unit, mainly because of location. It was constructed in the early 1940s under F. H. Raymond. During war years men were scarce, so Austin recruited local ranch girls for a fire crew — the 1943 Mustang all-girl crew. In 1953, the Long Valley fire of 20,000 acres and the Sam Jones fire of 44,000 acres were responsible for formation of two committees: the Southern Monterey County Farmer's Advisory Committee on Fire Control and Fire Prevention, and the joint CDF, USFS and Army annual meeting. Both groups continue to meet annually. Monterey was the first CDF county to receive a reduced insurance rate for grain and pasture land, largely because of their work.

With the death of Austin, John Wade came over from San Benito to head up the Monterey Unit. During Wade's time, the CDF contracted with Service Areas 42 and 43 on the Monterey Peninsula, the first of our many contracts for structural fire protection.

Following Wade in San Benito was Bill Wilcher.

In 1969, the first of the Ranger Unit consolidations took place, combining the San Benito and Monterey Units. As one Unit we became the largest geographic area of state responsibility land, and Richard H. "Dick" Bawcom was given the job of making the consolidation work, with help from people like Bill Wilcher, Jack King, Harry McAuley, and Walt Banchero. In 1970, there was the Buckeye fire and in 1973 the Molera fire, both joint CDF/USFS fires that brought forth all of Bawcom's diplomatic skills.

Over the years, CDF has lost many employees in the line of duty. One of the most tragic was the death of fire captain Art Norton, electrocuted while fighting a fire caused by someone shooting at powerline insulators in 1975.

During the short time Ernest was ranger, the two dispatch centers at Carmel and Hollister were consolidated in head-quarters to give 24 hour dispatch Unit-wide for our growing local government fire protection. The implementation by Monterey County of the county-wide 911 emergency telephone number was a key factor. In 1976, the Monterey County Supervisors made the CDF Ranger the County Fire Warden. Tom Perkins is the present Ranger-in-Charge. Past Rangers of Monterey and San Benito Units were: Ed Nelander, 1928; H. E. Wyman, 1938-1940; F. H. Raymond, 1932-24 and 1936-43; B. Hufford, 1936; W. C. Austin, 1943-1958; J. P. Wade, 1940-1969; C. W. Wilcher, 1958-1969; R. H. Bawcom, 1969-1975; R. J. Ernest, 1975-1977.

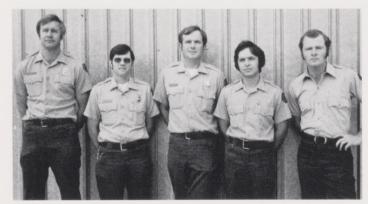
Tom Perkins, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge Co. Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Top: Ray Skeels, SFR II (Administrative Officer); Jim DeLappe, FC; Loren Poore, FPO I; Kristen Rombo, Steno.; Betty Hood, Finance; Cathy Miller, Pers.; Vern Terry, SFR I. Bottom: Wm. Baugh, FC; Greg Scott, FC; Ray Wallace, FC.

HOLLISTER AIR ATTACK BASE

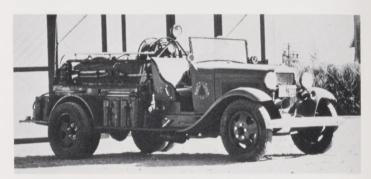


(L-R) John Elliff, FC; Gordon Wilkinson, FC; Jerry Pingree, SFR I; Rick Zgragen, FFS; Kevin Reilly, FFS.

KING CITY STATION



Top (L-R): Carl Nicholson, SFR I; Willy Threkeld, FAE; Conrad Mahon, FC; Dave Booth, FC; Cliff Williams, HFEO; Doug Lannon, FAE; Jim McFarlan, FC; Ron Rayburn, HFEO; Tim Koester, FAE; Dick Gilette, FC.



(L-F

CDF Engine #20, 1931 Model A Ford, at King City, 1938.

HOLLISTER STATION



(L-R) Back Row: Bill Gogue, FC; Kevin Evey, FFS; Ted Bishop, FC; Brad Edwards, FC; Dave Williams, HFEO. Middle: Del Jackson, FC; Mike Tracy, FFS; David Pitts, FFS. Front: Don Lawler, FAE; Tim Hingtgen, FFS; Tom Martinez, FFS; Jack Perdue, FC; Jack Butler, SFR I.



Hall and Hall Warehouse 1969. \$300,000 loss.

BEAR VALLEY STATION



(L-R) Top Row: Dale McInturf, FAE; Art Smith, FC; Dick Gilbert, SFR I. Bottom: Bill Chancellor, FAE; Gary Durden, FC; Chuck Spence, FC.

GONZALES STATION



(L-R) Mike Harris, SFR I; Fred Fortes, FAE; Bill Brooks, FC; Jim Rutledge, FC.

TULARCITOS STATION



Mar

(L-R) Alex Skinner, FC; Steve Norris, FC.

BRADLEY STATION



(L-R) Joe Ellis, FAE; Mac Fulkerson, FC; Bob Pitts, SFR I; Mickey Burley, FC; Tom Kotten, FC.

CARMEL STATION



(L-R) Top Row: Ralph Sandifer, HFEO; Oscar Burrell, FC; George Haines, FAE; Ray Keane, FC; Gary Cowen, FAE. Bottom: Don Norris, HFEO; Wm. "Hank" Weston, SFR I; Bob Meadows, FC; Bill Mar, FC I.



(L-R) Top Row: Bob Townsend, FC; Robin Hamelin, FC; David Jones, FF; Ken Horn, FF; Steve Benoit, FAE. Bottom: Paul Vastalecia, FAE; Ted Dinapoli, FAE; Steve Robertson, FAE; Bill Waters, FF; Richard Garcia, FF; Regie Bauer, FAE.



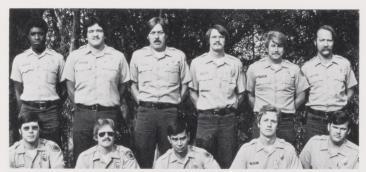
Dale Kuska, FC.

PEBBLE BEACH STATION

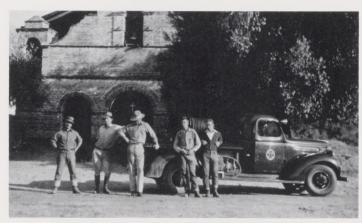


(L-R) Top Row: Carl Stanley, FC; John Childe, FF; Jim Bliss, FC; Reno A. DiTullio, FC; John Crites, FF; Gary Fallan, FF. Bottom: Harry McAuley, SFR I; Dave Gowan, FF; Dave Goldemburg, FF; Pinky Shores, FF; Joe Wroblewski, FF.

RIO ROAD STATION



(L-R) Top Row: Don Brown, FF; Ruben Sanchez, FF; Mike Balesteri, FC; Steve Stacy, FAE; Vern Simmons, FF; Larry Dvork, FAE. Bottom: Dennis Scales, FF; Steve Vaughn, FAE; Bob Nelson, FC; Roger Reed, FF; Tom Walker Jr., FF.



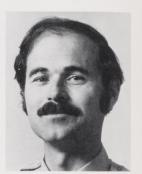
Bradley Crew, 1939, at fire at San Antonio Mission.



Ted Waddell, SFR IV Ranger in Charge Co. Fire Warden



Ken Stanley, SFR II Operations Officer



Warren Ristow, SFR II Administrative Officer

SAN LUIS OBISPO RANGER UNIT

The County of San Luis Obispo signed the first cooperative agreement with the CDF in 1930. At that time, Allan O. Gosset was Ranger, with a budget of \$7,000. Some office space was provided by the county Road Department, in the county Courthouse. So little money was available, Ranger Gosset first borrowed hand tools from the U.S.F.S., but later was able to buy tools gradually. A 1926 Star delivery van hauled the pumps and tools to fires. In 1931, the first fire truck was constructed; a Reo with a 400 gallon tank.

With his wife Rita acting as dispatcher, Gosset operated the Unit with the help of five other firefighters. Rocky Butte lookout was established in 1932; the lookout was sheltered by a tent. A permanent building was constructed in 1934. In 1937, CDF leased the property where the present headquarters exists from Cal Poly College. Tents were used as office space until 1938, when the headquarters was built for

Ranger Jim Dulitz took over for Gosset until 1973, when SLO welcomed its third and present Ranger-in-Charge, Ted Waddell. Today, CDF/SLO County Fire Department consists of 11 fire stations, four of these operate year-round, as well as seven volunteer fire departments, protecting a population of 86,000 and two million wildland acres. The Unit employs 85 permanent personnel and a total of 250 during fire season. The Air Attack Base located in Paso Robles supports two air tankers and one air coordinator plane during fire season.



Doug Sparling, SFR I Emergency Command Ctr. Chief

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Standing (L-R): Duaine Ferry, FC; Steve Whitney, ECC Oper.; Bill Boag, FC. Sitting: Ron Aldrich, FC; Bonnie Swafford, ECC Oper.

CLERICAL STAFF

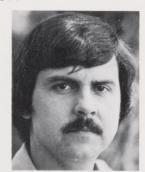


(L-R) Judy Wooten, Finance; Paulette Lacy, Recep.; Doris Kimball, Finance. Not Avail.: Carole Heflin, Pers.

FIRE PREVENTION



Dick Caddy, FPO I



Richard Just, FCP



Las Tablas Station, 1947

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



Bob Skinner, EMS

SERVICE CENTER



Hap Patchett, FC

TRAINING



Bob Hoffman, FC

SCHEDULE "A" COORDINATOR



Dave Waugh, SFR I Battalion Chief

PASO ROBLES AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) John Taylor, FC; Art Hastings, SFR I, Air Attack Officer; Paul Belveal, FC.

NORTH COAST VOL. CO.



Back Row (L-R): Dave Norby; Roger May, Dean Baston, Martin Miller. Front Row: Jess Pettis, Mike Hanchett, Daryl Mullikin, George Benson. (all PCF's)

NORTH COAST BATTALION



Jim Marchio, SFR I

SOUTH COAST BATTALION



Lewis Killion, SFR I

Standing (L-R): Moe Tingley, FC; Dan Turner, FC; Don Stockton, FC; Bob Dipietro, FAE. Kneeling (L-R): Dave LeMay, FC; Johnnie Farmer, FC; Cecil Coe, Carpenter.

SAN LUIS OBISPO STATION



(L-R) Standing: Myron Kingsbury, HFEO; Gene Clark, HFEO; Norman Andrews, FC; Roy Stanton, FC; Les Buffet, Cook; H. "Mike" Michael, Ret. Cook. Kneeling: Marc Romero, FFS; John Schoeder, FAE; Mike Rose, FFS; Jim Estrada, FCA.

SAN LUIS OBISPO AIRPORT



(L·R) Dennis Toeves, FAE; Walter Embree, FAE.

NIPOMO VOLUNTEER CO.



(L-R) Back Row: Mike Dana, Bill Metz. Middle Row: Mike Reineke, Kurt Young, Bill Marsalek, Doug Strohman, Tom Silver. Front Row: Gene Mack, Rudy Hernandez, Bob Bergstrom, Dennis Gray, John Penatlove (all PCF's).

AIRPORT VOL. COMPANY



Standing (L-R): Bruce Evans, PCF; Bob Kinnear, PCF; Doug McRoberts, PCF. Kneeling: George Martin, PCF; Jerel Crawford, PCF.

OAK SHORES VOL. CO.



Standing (L-R): Robert Weidenbacker, PCF; Bill Aldrup, PCF; Glen Franke, PCF. Front Row: Don Gilbertson, PCF; James Hughes, PCF; Howard Zusman, PCF.

NIPOMO STATION



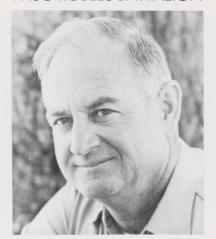
(L-R) On Engine: Dave Driscoll, FC; Ed Marty, FC. Standing: Bob Mathews, FAE; Mike Cole, FAE; Jim Robinson, HFEO. Kneeling: Lew Killion, SFR I; Sal Ponce, FAE; Kirk McBride, FFS; Bob Harvey, HFEO; Dan Teabucco, FAE. Not Avail.: Jim Anderson, FAE.

EDNA VALLEY VOL. CO.



Back Row (L-R): Les Stipp, Peter Jankay, Jim Sunderland, David Boyle. Front Row: Edward Stadt, James Filbin (all PCF's).

PASO ROBLES BATTALION



Hud Banks, SFR I.

PASO ROBLES STATION



(L·R) Standing: Don Rosa, FAE; Lu Liberty, FFS; Jay Lynch, FC; Gerald Silva, FAE. Kneeling: Rick Moore, FAE; Dick Platt, FFS; Steve Sharpe, FC.



(L-R) Henry Wirebaugh, HFEO; Don Ashton, HFEO.

SHANDON VOLUNTEER CO.



(L-R) Standing: Greg Bascom, FC; Mike Palmer, PCF; Derryal John, PCF; Robert Spangler, PCF; Ken Holstine, PCF; Jerome Stanley, PCF. Front Row: Ronald White, PCF; Ron Jordon, PCF; Milton Schroeder, PCF; David Schroeder, PCF.

PLAINS BATTALION



Bill Draper, SFR I.



(L-R) Chuck Vargas, FC; Ed Dowling, FC; Robbie Robinson, FC; Al Lindholm, FC.

CALIF. VALLEY VOL. CO.



(L-R) Back Row: Tim Griffin, Gregory Peck, Stephen Beck, Randy Kuhnle, Marvin Winters. Front Row: Dayna Chappel, Anna Candiff, Frances Iverson, Dennis Iverson, (all PCF's).

SIMMLER STATION



(L-R) Ed Patmor, FAE; Steve Mello, FAE.



Arroyo Grande Station, about 1949

Santa Clara Ranger Unit

George Britton was assigned as the first ranger in Santa Clara in 1936. His first base of operations was in the Santa Cruz Mountains at Alma, using some old C.C.C. buildings. Most of the C.D.F. involvement was seasonal, with the hiring of men as needed to work out of tent camps.

Pacheco Station was built in 1943 and San Antone in 1944 followed by Los Banos in 1948, Custine and Castle Rock in 1952, headquarters at Morgan Hill in 1953, and a new Alma Station the same year; Coyote in 1955; Stevens Creek and Del Puerto in 1959, Sunol, 1960; Smith Creek. 1968; and Sunshine, 1969. In recent years C.D.F. has administered the Morgan Hill Rural Fire District, and the dispatching for the city of Morgan Hill

patching for the city of Morgan Hill.

Santa Clara Ranger Unit is constantly changing and replacing the old with the new. In 1977 Morgan Hill Headquarters finished a new office remodeling which included a new E.C.C. Santa Clara includes parts of six counties. We have had six Rangers-in-Charge: George Britton, Jack Burke, Jack Odgers, Ross Dunwoody, Bud Armstrong, and the present Ranger, Leroy Taylor.



Carl "Bud" Armstrong
Ranger in Charge
Armstrong transferred to Fresno Ranger
Unit in 1977, succeeded by Leroy Taylor.



Neil McBride, SFR II Administrative Officer



Bill Hoehman, SFR II Operations Officer

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Back: Richard McConnel, FC; Louise Johnson, Steno.; Billy Talamantes, Fin.; Nadine Robin, Per.



Dick Mauldin, FC.



Harold Lewis, FC.

FIRE PREVENTION



Don Keys, FPO I.



Jack Clark, FCP.



Ellis Sevenetti, FCP.



Dick Mannhalter, FCP.

SERVICE CENTER



T. W. "Shorty" Burch, FC.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



Dale Phillips, EMS.



Rich Reece, Trainee

MORGAN HILL RANGER DISTRICT



Carl Wolfe, SFR I

MORGAN HILL STATION



Jim Layton, FC



Bill Maison, FC; Dennis Baclces, FFS; Frank Kawasaki, FAE.



(L-R) Paul McFadden, FC; Brad Smith, FF; Pete Gilbert, FAE; Phil Guevarra, FAE; Bob Wilson, FFS; Ralph Pericoli, FFS; George Krupczak, FFS; Mike Mirisoli, HFEO.



(L-R) Mike Durrett, HFEO; George Setty, HFEO.

COYOTE STATION



 $(\mbox{L-R})$ Jesse Gauza, FC; John Forstrom, FFS; Regan Cole, FFS; Bruce Schofield, FFS.

SAN ANTONE STATION



(L-R) Leland Miguel, FFS; Kendall Jackson, FFS; Roger Stromgren, FAE; Lou Benshoot, FC.

SMITH CREEK STATION



(L-R) Jeff Lee, FC; Steve Espe, FFS.

ALMA RANGER DISTRICT



Don McMurry, SFR I

ALMADEN STATION



Herb Miller, FFS; Don Sanchez, FC.

ALMA STATION



(L-R) Chuck Garner, FAE; Art Doeltz, FC; Scott Wagner, FFS; Mike Panek, FFS; Jim Palmer, FFS; Pat Owens, FFS.



(L·R) Pat Owens, FFS; Mike Panek, FFS; Tony Verducci, FC; Link McCallon, Cook; Terry Alexander, FFS; Mark Codiga, FFS; Jim Palmer, FFS; Gary Long, FAE.

ALMA HELITACK



(L-R) Top: Bob Teal, FAE; Gary Rogers, FC; Steve Dean, FC. Bottom: Harry Rogers, FFS; Gary Artsten, FFS; Bob Erwin, FFS; Herb Miller, FFS; Tim Sheehan, FFS.

STEVENS CREEK STATION



(L-R) Walt Lowney, FC; Dennis Mason, FAE; Jim Acker, FFS; Lamont Allen, FFS.

SUNOL RANGER DISTRICT



Fred "Twig" Terwilliger, SFR I

SUNOL STATION



Hoov Tesla

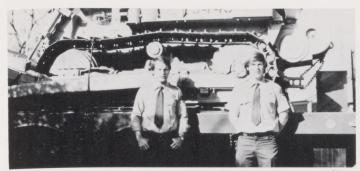
(L-R) Top Row: Pete Gonzales, FAE; John Timmer, FC. Middle: Gary Rodgers, FC; Geo. Crisswell, FC; Jim Bryan, FC; Steve Barrett, FC. Bottom: Barry Rice, FAE.



(L-R) Ken Conpolly, FF; John Gibson, FAE; Tom Guevara, FF. Not Pictured: Mike Juarez, FAE.



(L-R) Bill Parson, FF; Martin Castaneda, FAE; Mike Juarez, FAE.



(L-R) Steve Dean, HFEO; Gary Dean, HFEO.

DEL PUERTO RANGER DISTRICT



(L-R) Gustine Sta.: Joe Masquelicr, FFS; Chris Howard, FFS; Richard Hoover, FC. Del Puerto Sta.: Don Vulyak, FFS; Danielle Carraher, FFS; Mike Teslar, FFS; Bob Evans, FC; Skip Cleverly, FC.

LOS BANOS RANGER DISTRICT

Rodg-Barry



Phil Howlett, SFR I

LOS BANOS STATION



(L-R) Marvin Merrill, FC; Frank DeNatale, FFS; Manny Flores, FFS; Dan Perkins, FFS; Marc Pimentel, FFS; Frank Stephenson, FAE.

PACHECO STATION



(L-R) Dennis Sevedge, FC; Bob Britton, FFS; Eric Minlschmidt, FFS.

SAN MARTIN STATION



(L-R) John Ferreira, FAE; Levern Barnes, FAE; Mike Baver, FF; David Raymaker, FF.



Pacheco Station, 1939



Del Puerto Station — 1949



Robert Voss, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge Co. Fire Warden

SAN MATEO-SANTA CRUZ RANGER UNIT

The Unit was formed in 1970 with the consolidation of the San Mateo and Santa Cruz Units, presently with 115 full-time employees, and 12 stations to provide fire, rescue and medical aid for 465,000 acres.

The San Mateo County Fire Department was established in the 1920's with Bert Werder as the chief and fire warden. His son Ernie succeeded him and was still chief when the state took over fire protection in 1962. Ernie was in charge until 1966. Walt Francis was the next and last Ranger in Charge of the San Mateo Ranger Unit prior to consolidation.

Santa Cruz Ranger Unit was established in the early 1930's. Rangers Gillette and Wilcher were the unit's first chiefs until 1939, when Les Gum came down from Shasta to take command. Apparently the mild climate and friendly people agreed with him, as he stayed on until his retirement in 1961. Jack Oldgers succeeded Gum and remained until he transferred to Nevada-Yuba-Placer Ranger Unit in 1972.

The unit, now commanded by Bob Voss, also includes volunteer companies administered and dispatched by CDF. In 1976, 2344 incidents were logged, a 50% increase over 1975.

With everything from heavily timbered areas and rolling grass lands to industrial areas to metropolitan communities to rural towns and agricultural areas, equipment includes a track laying deluge gun that lays its own 2½ inch supply line across the sand dunes to the fire ground, on a trailer which is also a hose tender.



Jim Major, SFR II Administrative Off.



Steve Richmond, SFR II Operations Off.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Standing: Ed Litizzette, FC; Debbie Wilkie, ECC Op.; Ed Pope, FC. Kneeling: Bill Coolidge, SFR I; Bill Merriken, FC; Jack Bennett, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



Gloria Foster, Sec.; Sharon Cardoza, Per.; Jean Strong, Fin.; Leona Wilhelm, Recp.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Frank Lewis, FPO I; Carl Kent, FCP; Peggy Glen, FPA.

TRAINING



Russ Borelli, FC

FIRE PROTECTION PLANNING



Dan Dyer, SFR I

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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(L-R) Ilona Fleck, Steno.; Len Theiss, For. II.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Don McCarroll, EMS; Len Markstrom, HFEO; Pete Poillon, HFEO; Jim Clark, HFEO; Larry L'Allier, HFEO.

SERVICE CENTER



(L-R) Jackie Mussleman, CETA; Roger Brown, CETA; Bud Finch, FC.

BELMONT RANGER DISTRICT



Bill Cotter, SFR I

BELMONT STATION



(L-R) Leroy Riesenauer, HFEO; A. J. LaCrampe, HFEO.

BELMONT STATION



Rear (L-R): Ron Thompson, FF; Bob Wallen, FF; Rick Amescua, FF; Charles Pennell, FAE; William Kilfoil, FAE; Fred Twiford, Cook. Front: Graig Herrett, FC; Fred Nelson, FC; Mike Hann, FFS; Darrell Wood, FFS.



Top Row (L-R): Mike Wemp, FAE; Larry Crabtree, FAE. Bottom Row: Andy Musante, FC; Ed Davis, FC; Charlie Heacox, Cook; Don Windgreen, FFS; George Delgado, FF; Ed Temple, FC.



(L-R) Dale Drozen, FF; Dave Fator, FAE; Wess Albrecht, FC; Mike Lowery, FF; Harvey Williams, FAE; Phil Wojcik, FAE; Emmett Monahan, FC; "Skip" Powell, FC; Keith Salyer, FAE.

PESCADERO RANGER DISTRICT PESCADERO STATION



(L-R) Chuck Garner, FF; John Montgomery, FAE; Steve Maucebo, FF; Don Wilkinson, FC.

SANDY POINT STATION



(L-R) Mike Kelly, FC; Jerry Grissler, FC.

SARATOGA SUMMIT STATION



(L-R) Dave Harden, FAE; Steve Kroeger, FC.

FELTON RANGER DISTRICT



Dave Dituri, SFR I

BIG CREEK STATION



(L-R) Tom Peters, FC; Bob Crow, FC.

FELTON STATION



Wayne Singly, FAE



(L-R) Ron McCullough, FAE; Ken Gilbert, FC; Del Jackson, Jr., FAE; Dave Mendoza, FC.

BONNY DOON STATION



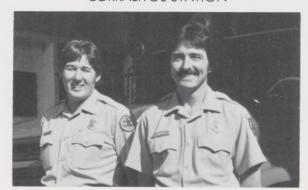
(L-R) Charlie Denny, FAE; Rex Buthman, FC; Gary Milani, FE.

CORRALITOS RANGER DISTRICT



Lloyd Limprecht, SFR I

CORRALITOS STATION



(L-R) Mike Gagarin, FAE; John Salse, FAE.



(L-R) John Bates, FC; Dennis Perry, FC; Art Adams, FC; Walt Reh, FC.

SOQUEL STATION



Jeff Malmin, FC; Art Adams, FC.

BURRELL STATION



(L-R) Bob Cole, FC; Jim Walker, FC.



(L-R) Wayne Cunningham, FAE; Kyle Wyatt, FAE.

PAJARO DUNES



Trackstor: Rick Mar, FAE.

SKY LONDA RANGER DISTRICT



Tom Meade, SFR I



(L-R) Ken Thomas, FC; Norm Ayers, FC.

SKY LONDA STATION



(L-R) Clyde Gamma, FFS; Debbie Brady, FFS; Steve Miller, FC; Tony Gaulis, FC; Bill Gordon, FC; Al Takaoka, FFS; Dave Dougherty, FAE.

EMERALD LAKE STATION



(L-R) Don Kendall, FF; Steve Negro, FAE.



Emerald Lake Station: (L-R) Steve Heile, FAE. Pescadero Station: Rick Pound, FC.



Mt. Bielawski Lookout, 1950



Felton Dispatch Center, 1962



Eagle Rock Lookout, about 1948



Felton Station, 1940





Soquel Station, 1948



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION R.O. VI

The Region Office was first established in 1943 in Pasadena, and Walter Coupe was the first Deputy State Forester. After Jim Mace took over in 1945, the office was moved to Main Street in Riverside across from the Mission Inn. A year or so later headquarters again moved to the Bourns Laboratory Building on Magnolia. The present headquarters build-

ing was dedicated on September 16, 1955.

Mace was instrumental in originating the first Santana Task Force in 1957 and in the establishment of the U.S.F.S. Forest Fire Laboratory in Riverside. Jim encouraged private industry support of fire prevention efforts in the 1950's and fathered the "FIRESTOP" research in 1954. Beginning in 1960, he also brought to completion the initial FIRE SAFE program, now a state-wide program involving counties and cities for fire protection measures around residential devel-

After 20 years of service Mace retired; Mike Schori served from 1965-1974. Schori guided the Region through the floods of 1965 and 1969 and several bad fire years, such as 1970, and was instrumental in early FIRESCOPE planning.

When Schori left to head up Fire Protection in Sacra-

mento, John Hastings served as Deputy during 1974. Upon Hastings' transfer to Deputy in Central Coast Region, Joe Springer was appointed in 1975.

The Region is deeply involved in inter-agency and contract relationships such as with Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, and has developed exceptional relationships with the U.S. Forest Service. After a year of joint dispatch operations, and primarily due to the major wildland agencies' combined efforts under the FIRESCOPE program, an Operations Coordination Center was built in the Region warehouse by CDF artisans in 30 days and dedicated in May 1976. Indicative of this close coordination with other agencies, San Diego Ranger Unit now maintains a joint warehouse operation with the Forest Service, and the Owens Valley Unit has a joint dispatch operation. With the large number of fires, structures in the wildlands, past acres and values burned, and the many agencies that must be coordinated in major fire operations in southern California, progressive methods and close coordination and cooperation have become a way of life in Southern California Region.



Joe Springer, *Chief* So. Calif, Region (VI)



J. Elmer Chambers Asst. Chief



Region 6 Headquarters, Riverside, California



(L-R) Earl Young, SFR III, Fire Control Officer; Bill Weaver, SFR I, Asst. Administrative Officer; Press Kent, SFR II, Administrative Officer; Fred Cain, SFR III, Camp Program Manager.



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Keith Metcalfe, SFR II (Firescope)



Steve Ruffino, SFR I (ECC Chief)

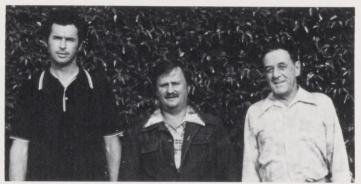


(L-R) Jim McClure, FC; Ben Stewart, FC; Boyd Newby, FC (Firescope)



Operations Coordinations Center: (L-R) Mike Scherr, OES; Tom Stein, FC; Jim McClure, FC; Bill Dale, USFS.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



(L-R) Walt Turner, Forester II; Max Meadows, Forester II; Dave Gearhart, Forester III.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Jerry Holland, FPO II; Ernest Balmforth, SFR III (Fire Prev. Manager)



Geo. Dudley, SFR II

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Al Whitlock, EMS; Doyle Gregory, HFEO; Matt Mattmeuller, HFEO; John Bowker, EMS.

SERVICE CENTER



(L-R) Ed Hewett, Whse. Mgr.; Don Coleman, FAE; Jan Newman, FC.

FORESTRY YOUTH PROGRAM



(L-R) Tom Connors, YFP Supervisor; Gail Boone, YFP Clerk; Harvy French, YFP Supervisor; Waldo Sherman, YFP Supervisor.



Eric Oldar, Dan Francis, Trainees.



(L-R) John Marshall, Trainee; Gary Roach (Jr. Forester).

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Pam Engelauf, Fire Prev.; Sue Stein, Steno.; June Walsh, Sr. Steno.; Nita Beets, Fire Prev.; Sylvia Thompson, Fin.; Jeri Love, Recept.; Claire Timmons, Fin.; Bonnie McPeak, Pers.; Charlotte Johnson, Pers.

ENGINEERING STAFF



(L-R) Bob Drage, Assoc. CE; Chris Matsumoto, Asst. CE; Byron Jeffcoat, Asst. CE.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE



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Top (L-R): Lester Farmer, Stat. Eng. I; Don Bush, Carpenter; Ron Hall, Stat. Eng. I; Rob. "Bob" Boyler, Elec. Bottom (L-R): Dan Jackson, Carp. Foreman; Glen Blanton, Cons. and Maint. Super.; Jack Dance, Elec.



 $\label{top:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Top (L-R): Joe Misfield, Elec.; Lyle Wainworth, Elec. II; Ed Geisinger, Carp. Sup. Bottom (L-R): Manual Gonzalez, Elec.; Phillip Thorstensen, Elec. \\ \end{tabular}$

BUILDING MAINTENANCE



(L-R) Jim Hardy, Grounds Keep.; Dan Zamora, Janitor.



District VI Warehouse, 1948

LA CIMA CONSERVATION CAMP

La Cima Conservation Camp began operation on November 19, 1966, as Cuyamaca Conservation Camp, with Rex Coalson as Camp Ranger. Soon after opening, the camp name was changed to La Cima, "the summit" in Spanish, because of confusion with Cuyamaca State Park, Cuyamaca Lake, Cuyamaca Peak, and Cuyamaca C.D.F. Station.

On July 1, 1971, all state inmates were sent to other

On July 1, 1971, all state inmates were sent to other camps, and La Cima went into joint operation with San Diego County Probation Department, using San Diego County inmates

La Cima does many varied jobs on contract with Cuyamaca State Park and Anza Borrego Desert State Park, as well as at Lake Elsinore Station Recreation area, and maintenance and fuel breaks, and work for many county parks.

In 1969, five La Cima crews were sent to the oil slick at Santa Barbara, and two weeks later to Orange County, with 72 men for ten days on flood control.

La Cima Camp is located within the boundaries of Cuyamaca State Park. John Ferguson is the present Camp Ranger.

MORENA CONSERVATION CAMP

After the 68,000 acre "Conejos Fire" during 1950, which burned through the Cuyamaca State Park, it was recognized that there was a need for additional fire trails and fuel breaks, within the Park structure — thus creating 5 years of projects for a new conservation camp. The camp was constructed on Lake Morena under the supervision of CDF personnel with artisans and laborers doing the actual work. The Camp opened in 1954 with 60 inmates from the state prison system.

Morena crews constructed over 100 miles of fire roads, and 50 miles of fuel breaks within the Cuyamaca State Park, and approximately 25 miles of fuel breaks along the Mexican Border within the first 5 years.

With the decline of state inmate availability in 1972, the CDF and San Diego County Probation Department entered into a contractual agreement and the Morena Conservation Camp continued to operate as a 60-man camp with the inmates supplied by the County of San Diego.



Back Row (L-R): Clem Brown, FCS; Howard Thomas, FCS; Ed Johnson, HFEO; Bill Britton, Jr. For.; Pat Wallace, FCS. Front Row: Olen Murphy, HFEO; Arlie Hill, FCS; Phil Moe, FCS; Stan Overton, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Frank Thing, FCS.



Morena Office, 1954

PILOT ROCK CONSERVATION CAMP STAFF



(L-R) Glenn Phillips, FCS; Hap Mase, FCS; Jim Wagner, FCS; Butch Sellers, FCS; Frank Villavovos, SFR I; Keith Schrader, SFR II; E. R. Raymond, Jr. HFEO; Jim Dawson, FCS; Chuck Meidell, FCS; C. T. Meers, FCS.

LA CIMA CONSERVATION CAMP



(L-R) John Ferguson, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Richard Whiteside, FCS; Ray Crawford, FCS; Ben Stewart, FCS; Wally Glaze, FCS; Dave Locke, FCS.

NORCO CONSERVATION CAMP

Luxury resort, to naval hospital to correctional institution have been the three faces of what is now known as the California Rehabilitation Center where the Norco Conservation Camp is located.

LUXURY RESORT — Construction began in the late 1920's and in its heyday boasted of an 18 hole golf course, olympic pool, 65 acre lake, airfield, ballroom and dining room with marble floors, much of which is still intact and in use today.

NAVAL HOSPITAL — The depression and World War II sealed the fate of the Lake Norconian Club and on December 8, 1941 the federal government took over the club and converted it to a naval hospital which operated until 1949 when it was disbanded but reopened again when the Korean Conflict began. The Navy facility finally closed for good in 1957.

NARCOTICS CENTER — On March 2, 1962 it was announced that the federal government was transferring title to the state of California for development of a narcotics rehabilitation center. From the modest beginning of only 20 residents the facility now has a population of 1800 male and 400 female residents with a staff of over 350.

CONSERVATION CAMP — In November of 1972 after agreement was reached between CDF and CDC the first 40 residents came out the gate to begin work for forestry under the direction of State Forest Ranger Ed Brown. In May of 1976 three more crew supervisors were added and the camp population was raised to 60 residents. In May of 1977 Ranger Ed Brown, the founder of the camp, transferred to Inyo-Mono and the unit was taken over by the present Ranger, Cliff Chapman.



(L-R) Cliff Chapman, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Bill Farnham, FCS; Larry Kidd, FCS; Lee Moody, FCS; Les Graham, FCS (rear); Dan King, FCS; Cord Voge, FCS

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OAK GLEN CONSERVATION CAMP

The Oak Glen Camp is located in Riverside County, ten miles north of Beaumont. The camp is jointly operated by the CDF and the California Youth Authority.

Oak Glen was first established in 1945 as a tent camp. The original buildings were constructed by Forestry with inmate labor, and material from buildings salvaged from the military at Camp Hann. Until November 1963, as a C.D.C. Camp, adult inmates were the work force. During 1963-64, it was operated by the CDF as a California Youth Camp. In 1964, the camp was converted to a Job Corps Camp. The Job Corps was terminated in 1969. The Don Lugo Conservation Camp at Chino was then moved to Oak Glen, thus reactivating the camp as a C.D.C. Camp. Due to the inability of the Department of Corrections to furnish adequate manpower to keep camps full statewide, the camp was converted to a California Youth Authority Conservation Camp in 1972.

The primary objective of the camp is to provide organized and trained fire crews and a labor force to construct and maintain fire control facilities, roads and fuel breaks, and to accomplish ecology projects for other agencies that would otherwise not be economically feasible.



Top Row (L-R): Del Turner, FCS; Larry Kriebs, FCS; Andrew Doran, Ralph Swick, FCS; James Miller, FCS. Bottom Row: Tony Molina, FCS; Tom Aitken, FCS; Jack Couste, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Jim Saunders, FCS; Dan Rios, FCS.

PUERTA LA CRUZ CONSERVATION CAMP

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Top Row (L-R): Mike Pontsler, FCS; Arlie Hill, FCS; Tom Laughlin, FCS. Bottom Row: Dan Angel, HFEO; J. C. Bott, FCS; Mosses Estrada, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Bradley Romaine, FCS; Jim Grammer, FCS.

PRADO CONSERVATION CAMP

Activated in October 1963 for adult inmates, the camp functioned mainly as a training unit for FTP (Forestry Training Program). The inmates were housed at Chino (institute for men) within the "Southern Conservation Center Security Perimeter".

A declining inmate population made it necessary for Corrections to change the Forestry Training Program. As a result, the Don Lugo Conservation Camp closed in 1969 and was used as a work furlough center by Corrections until January 21, 1972, when it was again activated as an adult conservation camp. The name was changed to the Prado Conservation Camp on April 4, 1972. This move made operating easier for the CDF as it eliminated the formality of going through the security gates or the California Institution for Men. Response to emergency work and regular work by the crews was improved by this move.

Prado functions as a conventional camp, working primarily in Orange Ranger Unit on project work, when not assigned to emergency work, and as a staging area for many northern CDF crews or USFS crews as needed during major crew movement statewide.

PAST PRADO ADMINISTRATORS: Fred Cain, October '63 to April '72; Edward Brown, April '72 to December '72; Bob McDonald, December '72 to Present.

rainbow Conservation camp



Back (L-R): Robert Poore, FCS; Vaughn Tripp, FCS; Ernest Venema, HFEO; Jeff Parks, CCC Eq. Op. Trainee. Bottom (L-R): Robert Doak, FCS; Charles Whisand, FCS; John Loop, FCS; Gordon Fowler, SFR II, Camp Ranger; John Peters, FCS; Andy Urias, FCS.



Standing (L-R): Ray Ritchey, FCS; Robert McDonald, SFR II, Camp Ranger; Charles White, FCS. Kneeling (L-R): John Renstrom, FCS; Paul Alaniz, FCS; Paul Mason, FCS. Not Avail.: John Neff, FCS.

ORANGE RANGER UNIT

The State Forester hired Joe Scherman as the Ranger of Orange on May 1, 1930. Scherman's resources consisted of 18 back pumps, 18 axes, 60 shovels, and 60 canteens, stored in six tool box caches in various parts of the county. His salary was \$150 per month, plus a mileage allowance

for the use of his personal car.

On July 1, 1930, the first County Cooperative Agreement was signed by the Board of Supervisors. On January 23, 1931, the County received its first new fire engine, a 1930 Model A Ford, complete with pull siren (run off of a fan belt) and a 100-gallon tank. During 1931, the Unit took action on 44 fires, the largest being five acres. The department developed new fire roads, firebreaks, lookouts, telephone lines, and fire stations using itinerant labor camps, W.P.A., and C.C.C. resources. At the peak of this activity there were more than 1,000 men working for Scherman. The first state crew members in 1934 were paid \$35 per month for a seven-day week, (168 hours). In 1936, a new office, fourstall garage, and a warehouse were completed at 1212 East Chapman Avenue. The headquarters offices were moved from an old warehouse located on South Olive Street. By 1939, the County's cooperative fire control budget had grown to \$23,000, and the Board authorized a weed abatement program.



Carl M. Downs Chief Co. Fire Warden

In 1972, Deputy Chief Carl Downs was promoted to Chief, and has served until the present. Rapid growth has continued, with the addition of the cities of Irvine (1972), and Placentia (1975) to the cooperative fire protection program. In 1972, the first members of this department began paramedic training, along with several cities of Orange County. Today, a highly integrated team of some 541 full-time personnel, 450 paid-call, and 32 seasonal firefighters working out of 35 fire stations provide 420,000 persons with a full range of fire/rescue/paramedic services over a 500 square mile area. The departments operates a fleet of 57 engine companies, six truck companies, nine paramedic units, three airport crash trucks, four water tankers, and close to 100 administrative, support, and reserve units. The tenth paramedic unit is scheduled to be in service during 1977. Most of the county now has an I.S.O. rating of four (4), a high level of fire/rescue service.

The 1940's and early '50's saw additional paid-call stations being established, and in 1953, fire crews from the department's 23 stations answered a total of 1,060 alarms. During Fiscal Year 1955-56, the cities of Cypress and La Palma were formed and elected to continue under contract with the County. Los Alamitos became a contract city in 1961, followed by San Juan Capistrano and Villa Park in 1962, and Yorba Linda in 1967. In September 1963, Joe Scherman retired after thirty-three years of dedicated service to the CDF and the County of Orange. Emergency alarms numbered 1,473 for the year, and assessed value of the protection area had grown to \$318,407,640.

Elmer Osterman became the second Ranger/Chief, and served until his untimely medical retirement in December 1971. Osterman guided the department's rapid growth in the south part of the county. During this period, seven new stations were placed in service, plus the department's first three aerial truck companies, and plans were made to obtain

a site for a county training facility.



Barritt Neal Deputy Chief



Bill Teie, SFR III Administration



Roger Helm, SFR III
Operations



Bob Taylor, SFR II Division Chief

(L-R) Chief ter, S

Back

Front



Jerry Logan, SFR II Division Chief



George Toussaint, SFR II
Division Chief

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and mber th in new first Richard De Greve Co. Admin. Ser. Off.



Jim Davis, SFR I Asst. Administrative Off.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Mike Burnett, FAE; Bruce Turbeville, FCP; Steve Garrett, FAE.



(L-R) Standing: James Sims, Co. Batt. Chief; Jay Trotter, Co. Asst. Batt. Chief; Stan Boettcher, Co. Batt. Chief. (L-R) Sitting: Beverly Fox, Betty Trotter, Shirley Batson.



Back Row (L-R): John Lavell, FCP; Jim Stone, SFR I; Bill Crookshanks, FI II. Front Row: Mike McCann, FCP; Jack Bartlett, FCP.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Standing (L-R): Doug Kenneberg, Disp.; Don Holt, ECC Officer FC. Seated: Art Yolk, Disp.



Bob Bratcher, FC; ECC



Bob Hennessey Co. Battalion Chief FIRE PROTECTION PLANNING

TRAINING



(L-R) Jim Jones, Co. Asst. Fire Trn. Off.; Etha Blackwell, Tom Sullivan, Co. Fire Trn. Off.; John Sleppy, Co. Fire Trn. Off.; Rod Vansickle, Co. Asst. Fire Trn. Off.; Dave Cowardin, Co. Asst. Fire Trn. Off.

PARAMEDIC COORDINATOR



Jack Allen, SFR I

CLERICAL STAFF FINANCE



Sitting: Margaret Morgan, PAC; Clara Bounds, TC II.

PERSONNEL



Stacy Romanski, Steno. B; Mary Hawkins, Steno. B; Judi Olson, TC II.



Sitting: Mary Gamache, Sr. Steno.; Floella Hart, Sr. Steno.

SERVICE CENTER



Allan Boecker, Company Warehouse Chief; Tony Cimarusti, Mr. John Glover, Foreman; Jim Linder, FC; Rick Cooley, FF; Paul Naveiski, FAE.



Art Wilkerson, FAE; Mike Murphy, FC.

BATTALION ONE



Bob Robeson, SFR I



Bob Boomhower, SFR I (Battalion One)

STATION 1



E. Eberting, HFEO

Glo-



Station 1: Tom Martin, FC; John Clifford, FC; Roy McLure, FAE; Howard Maxcy, FAE; Bruce Bailey, FF; Pat Wills, FFS; Vince Acosta, FFS; Chuck Hines, FFS.



M. Seeley, HFEO Sta. 1

SKYLINE STATION 8



Bob Hanel, FC; Don Athen, FAE; Steven Kirk, FF; Ed Northern, FF.



Mike Lind, FAE; Ron Reynolds, FC. Bottom: Joe Brock, FF; Henery Ramirez, FF.

VILLA PARK STATION 23



Clyde Thompson, FAE; John Clark, FC, Paramedics.



Mike McCoy, FC; Jim Higgins, FAE, Paramedics.

BATTALION 2



Herb Eberhardt, FC



Bill Alderson, SFR I



B Shift: Carl Winn, FC; Jim Barron, FAE; Ed Humerichhouse, FF; Dave MacKenzie, FF; Roberto Pietila, FF. Not Available: Mike Border, FAE.

TRABUCO STATION 18



(L-R) Steve Buis, FC; Jack Consol, FC.

IRVINE LAKE STATION 15



Luis Jimenez, FC; Bob Moor, FC.

SOUTH LAGUNA HILLS STATION 6

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ter, Dra



Mike Palmer, FC; Dan Todd, FAE; Chuck Sarazin, FF; Jim Hale, FC; John Adkins, FAE; Ralph Bates, FF; Bob Steffke, FF; Dave Pierce, FF; Rod Ware, FF.

BATTALION 3



Jon Rolland, SFR I



Dick Pilkington, SFR I

SAN JUAN STATION 7 PARAMEDICS



Back: Jay Canning, FAE; Steve Werth, FC; Mike Christian, FC. Front: Bruce Rusin, FC; Dave Cochrane, FAE; Jerry Shacklett, FAE.

STATION 9



Top: Herb Walton, FF; Rick Malsack, FC; Wayne Green, FC; Lee Henry, FC; John Downey, FF. Kneeling: Allen Clark, FAE; Roy Gobrogge, FAE; Don Jalving, FF; John Howlind, FAE.



Top: Tom Wisnesky, FF; Paul Caudell, FC; Mike Williams, FAE; Pat Carpenter, FC; John Lane, FC. Kneeling: Mike Shay, FAE; Dave Hoak, FF; Dan Drake, FF; Craig Carlson, FF.

John Vare,

Bruce

LAGUNA NIGUEL STATION 5



A Shift: Cliff Bergen, FC; Mike Lewis, FC; Jim McCarter, FAE; Tom Bettis, FF; Larry Lam, FF; Pete Jacquot, FF.



(L-R) John Vanderhagen, FAE; Jim Bratcher, FC.

BATTALION 4



Frank Bates, SFR I

EL TORO STATION 19



(L-R) Loyd DeLay, HFEO; Rich Lorning, HFEO.



Top (L-R): Mike Ahumeda, FC; Dennis Shen, FF; John Karell, FF. Bottom: Paul Kirlin, FC; Doug Brooker, FFS; Bill Tripp, FFS.

LAGUNA HILLS STATION 22



Standing (L-R): Brent Major, FAE Paramedic; Hugh Madlock, FAE Paramedic; Greg Matteson, FC; Tom Baumgartner, FAE. Kneeling (L-R): Roger Keller, FF; Marty Kohn, FF.



(L-R) Tom Pawloski, FAE Paramedic; Marc Hawkins, FC Paramedic; Chip Prather, FAE Paramedic; John Range, FC; Dave Sexton, FAE; Terry Cox, FF; Tim Kochen, FF.



Top (L-R): Ken Conkling, FAE; Ron Newport, FC; Lou First, FF. Bottom (L-R): Dennis Schwander, FAE; Mike McKee, FF.



(L-R) Jim McFadden, FC; Terry Cox, FF; Bob Jones, FAE.



Top (L-R): Ernie Harrison, FC; Tim Kochen, FF. Bottom: Lenny Kuszmaul, FF; Don Forsyth, FAE; Dave Sexton, FAE.

MISSION VIEJO STATION 24



Standing: Bob Barnes, FC; Wayne Russell, FF; Greg Casey, FF. Kneeling: Greg Burtt, FF; Chuck Nieters, FAE.



Top (L-R): Rod George, FAE; Jack Story, FC; Alan Downing, FAE; Dave Saxloy, FAE Paramedic; Gary Stenburg, FC. Bottom (L-R): Keith Davis, FF; Jim Tringham, FF; Dave Thompson, FAE Paramedic.



Top Row (L-R): Jay Canning, FAE Paramedic; Tim Sappok, FC; Bernie O'Niell, FAE. Bottom Row (L-R): Chris Evans, FAE Paramedic; Tom Reeves, FF; John Barringer, FF.

Steve I

Griggs,

MISSION VIEJO STATION 31



Standing (L-R): Arrow Stephens, FAE; Dave Hubert, FC. Kneeling: James Yuhasz, FAE; Tim Whetstine, FF.



Back (L-R): Pat Walker, FC Paramedic; Vince Bonacker, FF; Jim Perkins, FAE. Front (L-R): Jeff Miklaus, FC Paramedic; Bill Mason, FF.



Bob Barne, FC; Wayne Russell, FF; Creg Casey, FF; Greg Burtt, FF; Chuck Nieters, FAE.



B Shift: Glen Sekins, FAE; Greg Petersen, FC; Jim Burton, FAE; Mike Golgan, FC.

BATTALION 5



Jim Radley, SFR I



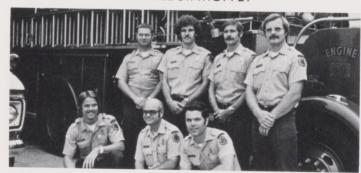
Standing (L-R): Don Hayden, FAE; Doug Corbett, FF; Ken Whitlock, FF. Kneeling: Perry Ray, FF; Brian Chadburn, FAE; Gerry Clark, FC.

IRVINE UNIVERSITY STATION 4



Top Row (L-R): Ron Destefano, FAE; Jerry Horak, FAE; Harold McVey, FAE; Steve Hoyle, FF; Dave Deangelo, FF; Mike Starkey, FF. Front Row: Eric Griggs, FC; Jerry Schorr, FF; Mike Colgan, FC; John Bergreen, FAE.

RED HILL STATION 21



Top (L-R): Darrol Helweg, FC; Greg Lusher, FAE; Jim Travis, FC; Ron Smith, FC. Bottom (L-R): Dan Young, FC Paramedic; Revy Wibourne, FC Paramedic; Ron Beeney, FF.



Top (L-R): Darrol Helweg, FC; Lonnie Baldridge, FC; Mike McGee, FAE; Tom Connors, FC. Bottom (L-R): Randy Burtt, FAE; Jack Wallace, FAE; Mike Mann, FC.



Lonnie Baldridge, FC; Tom Connors, FC; Randy Burtt, FAE; Bob Vanderhyde, Mike Mann, FC; Jack Wallace, FAE; Dan Costello, FF; Darrol Helweg, FC; Mike McGee, FAE; Jim Travis, FC; Steve Iverson, FC; Ron Beeny, FAE; Cliff Schnack, FAE; Greg Lusher, FAE; Dan Young, FAE.

STATION 26



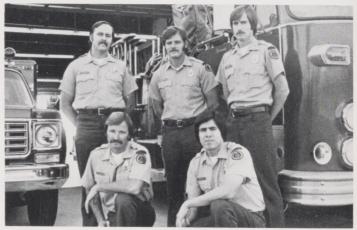
(L-R) Back: Bruce Sinclair, FAE; Kirk Graux, FF; Ray Smith, FF; Paul Summers, FC; Tom Tingesdahl, FF. Front: Jerry Rodman, FC; Ray Johnson, FAE; Frawic Gomez, FF; Cris Manion, FF; Bill Anderson, FAE.

STATION 27



Top (L-R): Ron Hacecky, FC; Rod Hougthon, FC. Bottom (L-R): Steve Rhodes, FF; John Grindle, FAE.

IRVINE INDUSTRIAL STATION 28



Top FC; Chu

Standing: Don Brown, FAE; Bob Miller, FC; John Latta, FAE. Kneeling: Dan Nelson, FF; John Avila, FF.



Standing: Bob Hill, FAE; Rick Bitrich, FC; Steve Shomber, FAE. Kneeling: Russ Parker, FF; John Cullen, FF.



Don Stowell, FC; Mark Baker, FF.

AIRPORT STATION 33



Top: Mike Mattia, FAE; Chuck Stewart, FAE; Steve Puckett, FF; Geo. Lind, FC; Craig Anderson, FF; Greg Davis, FF. Kneeling: Jim Atkinson, FAE; Chuck Murphy, FF; Robert Menzies, FF; Raoul Ortega, FF.

BATTALION 6



Stanley Lake, SFR I



Dick Witesman, SFR I

LOS ALAMITOS STATION 2



(L-R) Top: Jim Caslin, FC; Larry Anderson, FF; Mark Reinhold, FF; Gary Bishop, FC. Bottom: Mike Carmody, FF; Ray Hutchinson, FAE; Ed Hardy, FAE.

LA PALMA STATION 13



Al Volkov, FC; Lester Daywalt, FF; Tim Ricker, FAE.

TRI-CITIES STATION 17



Front: Al Kennedy, FAE; Steve Creig, FAE; Paul Wigle, FF. Back: Mike Brodowski, FAE; Gary House, FC; Gary Starks, FC; Bob Jones, FF.



Top Row (L-R): Ralph Titus, Paramedic; Bill Dean, FC Paramedic; Vic Weaver, FAE. Bottom Row (L-R): Ron Collins, FC; Warren Fugitt, FC.



Top (L-R): Bill Buchko, FAE; Norn Schlouthaver, FC. Bottom: Lahn Barr, FAE; Marty Brandon, FF.



BATTALION 7



J. R. Taylor, SFR I

YORBA LINDA STATION 10



Top (L-R): Jim Sechrist, FC; Mike Van Bigger, FAE; Steve Ferradino, FAE. Bottom (L-R): William Combs, FFS; Mark Menier, FFS; Mike Sanders, FFS.

EAST YORBA LINDA STATION 32



Robert Sallee, FF; Mike Root, FC; Mike Overton, FF.



Carl Stadick, FC; Mike Linn, FF; Gary Mugavero, FAE.

STATION 34



A Shift: Ken Sigsbee, FC; Larry Flagg, FC; Terry Olson, FC; Gary Layman, FAE; Mike Abbott, FAE; Jim Lombardo, FAE; Chuck Spicer, FF; Tom O'Keefe, FF; Scott Nelson, FF; Jim Ellis, FC; Brian Bray, FAE; Bob Landa, FAE; Glen Ford, FF.



B Shift: Dave Buck, FC; Geo. Pond, FC; Carmon Johnson, FC; Mike Fechner, FC; Mike Fink, FAE; Chuck Quiram, FAE; Lyndall Rambo, FAE; Dan Eddleman, FF; Mike Rodiquez, FF; Dennis Rickard, FF; Gary Clark, FF; Steve Wauk, FF.

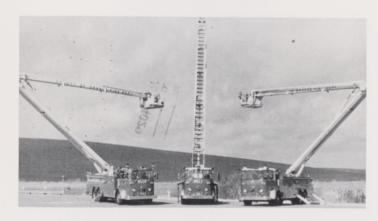
STATION 35



Howard Farr, FC; Mike Rhodes, FAE; Dick Fulton, FAE; Jeff Judson, FF; Kelley Ahumada, FF.



Retired Rangers Scherman and Osterman







Saddleback Plaza Shopping Center 4th Alarm, Dec. 76, Forsyth



Fire Truck, Trabuco Sta., 1948



Trabuco Station — 1936



Orange Hdqtrs. Office — 1936



All Orange Ranger Unit "Trucks" — 1937

RIVERSIDE RANGER UNIT

The County of Riverside first authorized fire wardens to hire men for fire protection in 1906, to an annual total of \$250. Use was also made of City firemen and the Farm Bureau to combat the mountain fire problems. In 1921, the County entered into an agreement with the State Board of Forestry for labor, expenses, and transportation, totaling \$1,000 for the year, and hired F. M. Baird as Ranger several seasons during the '20's. The State hired Charlee Van Fleet, and the County appointed 300 voluntary fire wardens during 1926. Each carried a badge, two soda-acid extinguishers,

and two canteens in personal cars.

After a 158,000 acre fire in 1928, which reportedly burned 100,000 acres more in San Diego County, the CDF established a ranger unit with Ed Nelander in charge. Nelander promptly appointed Van Fleet ranger, for the east part of the county, who built his own office in San Jacinto. CDF engine #1, a Moreland, arrived that year for watershed protection, equipped with falling saws, jacks, wedges, 10 back pumps and a 50-man mess kit for cooking. State Forester Pratt, ruling on a local complaint, said that if no wildland fires were burning, the "truck" could be used for structural fires. In 1929, the County purchased its first engine; but with no station, housed it in the City of Riverside. In 1932, the state leased land from Perris City, and built headquarters as a WPA project.

In 1938, the unit had 7 suppression crews, six engines, and a County budget of \$12,000, with the state paying the ranger's salary and any money above \$12,000. Fires threatening grain and watershed areas were often caused by airplane crashes at March Field (then an Army Air Force base) and the War Production Board provided two fire engines and a lookout on Pay Springs Mountain about 1042.

a lookout on Box Springs Mountain about 1942.

John Tomblin was Ranger-in-Charge from 1943-1946, succeeded by Truman Holland, who served for 23 years. Holland established the system used today at most county stations — one CDF Fire Captain or Engineer on duty, with paid-call volunteers. Elmer Chambers ran the Unit until 1975, establishing improved organizational strength and equipment capabilities. He was succeeded by Dave Flake, present Unit manager and County Fire Warden, who is expanding training, master planning, and automatic response agreements with other fire agencies.

Today Riverside is CDF's largest unit in terms of number of stations, and the largest known department in the United States in terms of volunteer (or paid-call) firefighters — numbering nearly 900. Regrettably it has the distinction of being the Unit with the most acreage burned of state responsibility land — averaging nearly 20,000 acres during the last 10 years. With over 13,000 incidents in 1976, fire stations now number 54; nine state, and 45 county, with 9 of those staffed only by volunteers for community structural protection. Riverside was first to use air tankers on a wildfire in 1954, and today Ryan Air Attack Base in Hemet is the one most active in the United States. Dispatching is provided for Murrieta Fire Protection District and the city of Perris, and total fire protection for the cities of Elsinore, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells and Desert Hot Springs by contract. The county budget for 1977-78 exceeds 5.3 million dollars.



David L. Flake, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge County Fire Warden



Don C. Banghart, SFR III Exec. Officer/Deputy Chief

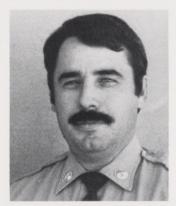


Donal Russell, SFR II Western Division Chief Gene Bach, SFR II Eastern Division Chief



Ray Hebrard, SFR II Administrative Officer

PERRIS EMERGENCY COMMAND



Bob Martines, SFR I New ECC Chief in 1977



(From Left to Right) Standing: Dick Coyle, FC; Jim Coolidge, SFR I; Curt Rose, FF; Ray Snodgrass, FC. Kneeling: Mike Brown, FF; Gene Ostrander, FC; Ron Faulkner, FC.

FIRE PREVENTION



(L-R) Back: Dave Ortegal, FC; Russ Leland, FC; George Schultejann, FPO I; Will Donaldson, FC; Don Woods, FC; John Schaffer, FC. Bottom: Ted Pfeiffer, FC; Dick Davis, FC; Ray Regis, FC; Jim Bouchard, FC; Irv Mills, FC; Jim Johnson, FC.

CLERICAL STAFF



Back: Debbie Robinette, CT II; Wayne Snow, Sr. Acc. Clk.; Mike Endeman, Acc. Clk. II; Bob Hart, CT II; Jimmie Kopriva, Steno.; Lenora Ryan, Steno. Front: Grace Quartararo, Sr. Clk.; Joanne Lee, Steno.; Raye Kent, Sr. Steno.

SUPPORT SERVICES



(L-R) Pat Walling, FC (Building Maint.); James Kidwell, EMS (Equip, Maint.); Arnie White, FC (Co. Purchasing).



(L-R) Tom Sheehan, Cook; Roger Salmond, FC (Service Cen.); Carlos Martinez, FAE; Phil Kerr, FC (Training).



Perris Sta. — 1943



1938 GMC at Perris, 1941



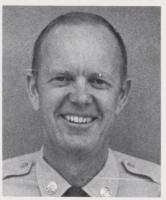
Perris Station — 1946

RYAN AIR ATTACK BASE



(L-R) Standing: Dwane Chamlee, SFR I (Air Attack Officer); Ken Sigsbee, FC (Air Base Manager); Jim Zavas, HFEO. Kneeling: Kevin Ronco, FFS; Jim Kellis, FFS; Wm. Armstrong, FFS.

BATTALION 1, PERRIS



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Andr Russ

Front Edwa dle: (Hyno chne Ketcl

Bruce Cowie, SFR I

PERRIS STATION 1



Front: Jack Bogle, FAE; Mike Weddington, FC. Back: Mike Fernandez, FAE; Terry Schmutz, FC; Clark Cloninger, FAE.

NUVIEW STATION 3



George McGuire, FC; Nelson Hartunian, Donald Clark, FAE; Roy Fine, William Best, Guy Harris, Fred Manriquez.

CAJALCO STATION 4



Top: Kit Hogue, Skeet Steibling, Jan Stiles, Dick Noren, Ron Leatz, Pat Brown, Jon Mills, Doug Brown, Gerry Sawyer, Jack Sawyer. Bottom: Darrell Crosby, FAE; Tom Sawyer, John Durr, Chip Brown, Stacy Hogue, Bob Barnes, FC.

QUAIL VALLEY STATION 5



Andrew Pencin, PCF; John Wetzel, PCF; Connie Wetzel, PCF; Jon Mills, FAE; Russell Skinner, FAE; William Keen, FC.

SUN CITY STATION 7



AE;

Front: Pat Kerrigan, FC; Milton Mehas, Terry Meadows, Bernie Kaplan, Edward Reese, Albert Strauch, J. R. Lasher, Dave Shuttleworth, FAE. Middle: Gus Kessler, Bob Roberts, Ed Baele, George Empl, E. L. Mulcahy, Wm. Hynds, Walter Kaptain, Clifford Brown. Back: Rudy Curland, Richard Teschner, Sterling Roulette, Walter Fast, Frank Nicolay, Jack Shoemaker, Carl Ketchum, Wm. Coffey, Pat Brechtel, Alfred Knouff, (all PCF's).

GOODMEADOW STATION 9



Back: (all PCF's) Norman Clark, Brett Robinson, John Schatter, Charles Wolfe, William Robinson. Front: Barbara Schatter, Alfred Wild, Sr., Ellen Wolfe, Michael Gunn.

BATTALION 2, ELSINORE



Richard Harris, SFR I

LAKELAND VILLAGE STATION 11



Ken Miller, FAE; Richard Dunagan, FC.

TEMECULA STATION 12



(L-R) Back Row: Mike Williams, FAE; Larry Benson, FC; Wes Alston, FAE; Kurt Bertuzzi, FFS; Mike Gray, FC. Front Row: Jerry Dalebout, FFS; Judy Nichols, FFS; Bob Toups, FFS; Mike Battle, FFS.

EL CARISO STATION 51



(L·R) Top: (all PCF's) Steve Baird, Chris Martin, J. Michael Palmer, Glen Graves. Bottom: Judie Krot, Mike Krot, Stephanie Baird.

LAKE ELSINORE STATION 10



(L-R) Jim Wattenburger, FAE; Tony Alarcon, FFS; Rudy Yhiquez, FFS; Mike Ferdig, FFS; Richard Lee, FFS; Lee Salmond, FFS; Mike Epley, Mark White, Bill Barnes, FC.

BATTALION 3, BEAUMONT



Herb Nemeyer, SFR I

PINE COVE STATION 23



(L-R) Everett Bullock, PCF; Robert Muir, PCF; Jerry Holldber, PCF; John Harmon, PCF; Edgar McKenzie, PCF; Marjorie Muir, PCF; David Montgomery, PCF; James Lynn, PCF; Robert Lucas, PCF; Keith Sorrels, FC. Not Pictured: Ken Twardowski, FAE.

CABAZON STATION 24



(L-R) Martha Rodriquez, Sharon Beckwith, Carl Mathews, Jerrilyn Smith, Penny Thomas, Norma McDonnell, Diane West, Lucy Beckwith, Aubrey Beckwith (all PCF's).

CALIMESA STATION 21



Elwood Allshouse, FAE; Dennis Dreager, PCF; Ed Beadle, PCF; Rick Wiseman, PCF; Lew Erickson, PCF; David Brooks, PCF; Jim Samafir, PCF; Doug King, PCF; Mike Nemeyer, PCF.

BEAUMONT STATION 20



(L-R) Jeff Trueblood, FFS; Manuel Sanchez, FC; Emil Derdowski, FC; Mario Lopez, FAE; Jim Zavas, Jr., FFS; Craig Taylor, FFS; Wm. Boughey, FFS; Kyle Alexander, FAE; Steve Huntington, FAE; Louie Daniels, HFEO; Larry Linker, HFEO.

(L-R) M lord, PC

CHERRY VALLEY STATION 22



(L-R) Lyle Husted, PCF; Russ Russell, FAE; Frank Reilly, PCF; David Thompson, PCF; Mike Eder, PCF.

BATTALION 4, CORONA



Glen Newman, SFR I

EL CERRITO STATION 15



(L-R) Cook, PCF; Fechter, FAE; Haguewood, PCF; Scott, PCF.

PEDLEY STATION 16



(L-R) Mike Dowd, FAE; JoAnne Hansen, PCF; Bob Jacques, PCF; Mark Gaylord, PCF; LaDonna Kallaher, PCF; Skip Kallaher, PCF.

GLEN AVON STATION 17

ario Kyle ker,



(L-R) Chuck Nieters, FAE; Ron Talhem, PCF; Ted Teagarden, PCF; Scott Craigmile, PCF; Terry Scarbrough, PCF; Fay Yocum, PCF; John Weitzeil, PCF; Marvin McMains, PCF; Roger Buszka, PCF.

CORONA STATION 14



(L-R) Back Row: Kneeling: Tom Sherman, Vol. Capt. Standing: Urel Crain, FFS; Joe Breyer, FFS; Scott Heyerman, FFS; Todd Stewart, FFS. Front: Paul Nees, FAE; Chuck Land, FAE; Dan McGath, FC; Bill Whitlock, FAE; Chris Schrowe, FC.



West Riverside Station — 1943

WEST RIVERSIDE STATION 18



(L-R) Top Row: Robert Bergman, PCF; Rick Bennett, PCF; Ken Williamson, PCF; Lee Coffey, PCF; Paul Nees, FAE. Bottom Row: Brian Hampton, PCF; Bill Glenn, PCF; Yolanda Flanagan, PCF; Paul Kopriva, FC.

BATTALION 5, SAN JACINTO



Bob Browning, SFR I

LITTLE LAKE STATION 26



(L-R) Ron Samuels, PCF; Elmo Purington, FAE; Don Morton, PCF; Dale Acutt, PCF; Frank Duffy, PCF; Max Beamsdeffen, PCF; Tim Lowe, PCF; Eric Holgren, PCF; Joe Lanouetle, PFC.

RYAN FIELD STATION 27



(L-R) Back: Chuck Flanagan, FAE; Dave Saunders, PCF; Leon Tudyk, PCF; Lonnie Hood, PCF; Roger Siems, PCF; Steve Soltz, FC. Front: Gené Henry, PCF; Cheryl Kirk, PCF; Bob Carlson, PCF; Ruben Miranda, PCF; Al Ingram, PCF

ANZA STATION 29



(L-R) Standing: Eugene Strand, FC; Les Hackathorn, PCF; Steve Hubbard, FC; Phil Lehman, PCF; Steve Drake, FC. Kneeling: Dave Robbs, PCF; Pat Nickels, PCF.

SAN JACINTO STATION 25



Top: Steve Daily, PCF; Gene Strand, FC; Bill Jones, FC; Rich McGraw, FAE; Vince Brooke, PCF. Middle: Jan Daily, PCF; Art Nathan, PCF; Shirley Nathan, PCF. Bottom: Harold Spaulding, FC; Steve Calkins, FAE; Roy Wallace, PCF; Bill Vinzant, PCF.

COTTONWOOD STATION 52



(L-R) Jim Worthy, PCF; Jean Marana, PCF; John Stillman, PCF; Jeff Marana, PCF; Caroline Cox, PCF; Frank Mendenhall, PCF; Bruce Pickens, FC; Diane Carrillo, PCF; Debbie Shanko, PCF; John Shanko, PCF.

(L-R

Grat

man PCF

Wal PCF

SAGE STATION 28



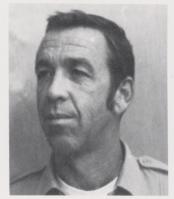
(L-R) Bruce Pickens, FC; Red Smith, PCF; Margie Koerner, PCF; Joe Koerner, PCF; Mary Nugent, PCF; John Sanchez, FC; Don Kentner, PCF; Pete Crettol, PCF; Brian Darby, PCF; Doris Smith, PCF; L. J. Schilling, PCF; Harold Jacobus, PCF.

PINYON STATION 30



Don Feely, FC; Stan Stelle, PCF; Jessie Hopp, PCF; Jessie Rogers, PCF; Dorothy Hopp, PCF; Michael Johnson, PCF. Not Pictured: Mike MacKenzie, FAE; Ed Horn, II FAE.

BATTALION 9, BOX SPRINGS



Bob Linn, SFR I

HIGHGROVE STATION 19



(L-R) Back: Geo. Tatum, FC; Warren Nugent, PCF; Beverly Tinker, PCF; Les Grable, PCF; Mack Hotchkiss, PCF; Dave Tinker, PCF; Mike Pahls, PCF; Herman Cogburn, FAE. Front: Mike Welch, PCF; John Sage, PCF; David Fuvino, PCF; Tony Delcollo, PCF; Marty Foreman, PCF; Kristie Moore, PCF.

WOODCREST STATION 8



(L-R) Tom Hyatt, PCF; Ed Bishop, PCF; Vance Cadd, PCF; Julin Morgan, PCF; Marty Wolf, PCF; Robert Kleveno, FC.

SUNNYMEAD STATION 2



(L-R) Standing: Dana Jones, PCF; Phil Albanese, PCF; Ed Smith, PCF; Frank Orr, PCF; Jim Bond, PCF; Chuck Therrien, PCF; James Taylor, FAE; Knobby Walsh, PCF; Dave Park, PCF. Kneeling: Dave Riesberg, PCF; Keven Powell, PCF; Richard Chetti, PCF.

EDGEMONT STATION 6



(L-R) Standing: Clyde Christenson, PCF; Sherley Garlow, PCF; Richard Wedge, PCF; James Cook, FAE; Jerry Browning, PCF; Henry Johnson, PCF; Tom Cherry, PCF; Orlando Dato, PCF; Joseph Linder, PCF. Kneeling: Tom Hufford, PCF.



Sage Station, 1946



First known CDF Station — San Jacinto, 1929

EASTERN DIVISION STAFF



(L-R) Back: Mike Morgan, HEM; Bud Engle, SFR I; Marv Bent, SFR I; Joe McDowell, FC; Don Escher, SFR I. Front: Stan Wyman, FCP; Jim Johnson, FCP; Gene Back, SFR II; Thelma Elledge, Steno.; Wm. Lord, FC.

INDIO EMERGENCY COMMAND CTR.



(L-R) Chuck Price, FC; Les Parr, FC.

BATTALION 6, INDIO WEST



(L-R) Standing: Dan Proctor, FC; Phil DeClerck, FAE. Kneeling (L-R): David Davall, PCF; Brian Cross, PCF; Tom Jaskulski, PCF; Roger Hogge, PCF; Dennis Becraft, PCF.

DESERT HOT SPRINGS STATION 37



(L-R) Robert Gibbens, FAE; Warren Mueller, PCF; Phil Lewis, PCF; Rick Swiss, PCF; Ken Conkling, FC.

NO. PALM SPRINGS STATION 36



(L-R) Kerry Townsend, FAE; Don Rankin, PCF; Glen Miller, PCF; Richard Owens, PCF; Guy Gibbons, PCF; John Burch, FC.

THOUSAND PALMS STATION 35



(L·R) Joe Jutras, PCF; Joe Harper, PCF; Jeff Hunter, PCF; Ron Romero, PCF; Roy Nokes, FC.

CATHEDRAL CITY STATION 34



(L-R) Back: Mike McConnell, FC; Paul Jones, PCF; Bob Hunt, PCF; Keith Johnson, PCF; Roy Carroll, PCF; Gary Shepherd, FAE. Front: David Phelps, PCF; Jose Mercado, PCF; Bill Pelham, PCF; Hal Stevens, PCF.

(L-R) Rees Ingra

PALM DESERT STATION 33



(L-R) Andy Towner, FAE; Jose Tamez, PCF; Roger Bailey, PCF; John Montez, PCF; Joe Schneider, PCF; Sue Janisch, PCF; Cliff Hughes, PCF; Gary Goudsward, PCF; Mike Barnes, FC.

BATTALION 7, INDIO EAST BERMUDA DUNES STATION 3



(L-R) Lyle Drenth, FAE; Charles Murphy, PCF; Warren Horton, PCF; Don Eisenacher, PCF; Steve Smith, PCF; Bob Cox, PCF; Arnold Stebner, FC.

MECCA STATION 40



(L-R) Sam Ortiz, FAE; Ike Gutierrez, FC.

LA QUINTA STATION 32



(L-R) Al Daniels, FC; Doug Leonard, PCF; Frank Mazza, PCF; Mike Teague, FAE.

NORTH SHORE STATION 41



(L-R) Tony Govorchin, FC (Retired); Don Weiby, PCF; Bob Buchs, PCF; Thelma Gincrich, PCF; Harold Gincrich, PCF; John Callan, FAE.

INDIO STATION 38



(L-R) Terry Misenhiemer, FAE; Ray Beggs, FC; Rudy Carrillo, PCF; Mark Reeske, PCF; Jack Benson, PCF; Antonio Tapid, PCF; Carl Barros, PCF; Bob Ingram, FC; Chuck Marin, FAE.

OASIS STATION 42



(L-R) Gerald Vosburgh, FC; Wayne Murray, FAE.

THERMAL STATION 39



(L-R) Max Bradley, FC; Steve Lombardo, FAE.

BATTALION 8, BLYTHE BLYTHE STATION 43



(L-R) Back: Glenn Dobson, FC; Ray Hand, FAE; Steve Harding, FAE; Dave Stone, FC. Front: Ron Phillips, PCF; Bill Zimmerman, PCF; Jeff Callen, PCF; Kent Horejsi, PCF; Ross Heath, PCF; James Gonzales, PCF; Reyes Villanueva, PCF.

RIPLEY STATION 44



(L-R) Standing: Don Escher, SFR I (Blythe Batt. Chief); Don Davis, FC; Don Watts, PCF; Marvin Nowland, PCF; Jeff McLain, PCF; Larry Wertz, PCF; Bob Richardson, FAE. Kneeling: David Benefield, PCF; Geo. Benefield, PCF, Chief; Bert Wagner, PCF.

BLYTHE AIR BASE STATION 45



(L-R) Joe Sheble, FC; Tom Chastain, PCF; Gary Carr, PCF; Mike Andrews, FAE.

LAKE TAMARISK STATION 49



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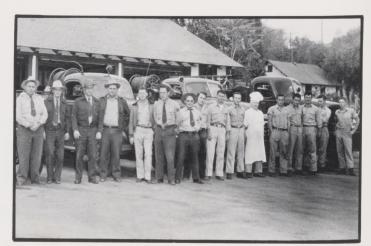
Con

First Row (L-R): Bill Armstrong, FAE; Liz Losselyoung, Linda Henry, Robin Patty, Jean Pounds, Laurie Kiuisto, Pat Holder, (all PCF); Pat Stein, FC. Second Row (L-R): Dennis Chism, Philip Pounds, Richard Patrick, Ella McKissie, Jan Crystal, Betty Barnett, Don Holder, Dale Patty (all PCF). Last Row (L-R): Cliff Carney, Curtis Carney, (all PCF).

RIVERBEND STATION 46



(L-R) (all PCF's) Mark Collup, Stan Rymer, Dick Rymer, Lloyd Fairfield, Chief; Robert Rymer; Jack Kamm, Manuel Daniel.



Perris Station — 1949

SAN BERNARDINO RANGER UNIT

In 1922, Paul Harvey was assigned by the state for one fire season. Between 1922 and 1930, the county elected to appoint their own county fire warden. In 1930, the CDF assigned A. T. Shay as state forest ranger for a brief period. During the early 1930's, the CDF and the County operated fire stations in San Bernardino, Yucaipa, and Alta Loma. Little Mountain was utilized as both a lookout and dispatch office. A few years later the dispatch function was moved to CDF headquarters on Sierra Way in San Bernardino. Little Mountain continued to serve as a lookout until the mid 1960's, when it was phased out because of poor visibility

due to smog.

ast

1936 saw the beginning of the first fire station construction projects with the help of federal grants from the WPA, at headquarters, Yucaipa and Etiwanda. In December 1941, there were many concerns about potential fires if the area was bombed by the enemy. Three fire stations were added, at Loma Linda, San Antonio Heights, and Highland. The Mentone (Schedule A) station was opened a year later. Since the end of World War II, development in the desert and recreation caused the fire problem to increase accordingly. Fire stations were constructed across the desert front at Devore (1952), Hesperia (1953), Phelan (1955), Yucca Valley (1962), and Lucerne Valley (1965). As development occurred in its protection area, the CDF took on an increasing role in structural fire protection, both through a county-wide cooperative agreement as well as with agreements with local fire protection districts.

In the past four years, three additional county fire stations have been established with paid-call firefighters. The structural fire protection budget for the 1977/78 fiscal year is projected at just over two million dollars and the county watershed fire protection budget is just under ½ million. The assessed valuation of the county service area protected by the CDF is slightly more than ½ billion dollars and the population is 100,000.

Rangers-in-Charge assigned to San Bernardino over the years are: A. T. Shay, 1930-31; Jesse Graves, 1931; Russ Smith, 1932-42; Butch Skinner, 1942; Truman Holland, 1943-46; Butch Skinner, 1946-67; Jack Burke, 1967-72; Frank Quadro, 1972-75; Rex Griggs, 1975-present.

The CDF has been involved in a cooperative insect control program in areas of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains for more than 20 years. In addition to the state and federal funds provided to support this program, local funds are provided by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District.



Rex Griggs, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge County Fire Warden

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



(L-R) Top: Larry Young, SFR I; Larry Bent, SFR I; Russ Bockhop, SFR II, (Admin, Officer); Rex Griggs, SFR IV; Fred Schmidt, SFR I; Dick Hannum, SFR II, (Oper. Officer); Bill Sanders, SFR I. Bottom: Ed Hedding, FPO I; Howard Wright, SFR I (ECC); Frank Villavovas, SFR I, (Insect Control Coor.); Gary Ross, SFR I (Planning); Howard Price, EMS; Carl Loft, SFR I.

EMERGENCY COMMAND CTR.



(L-R) Doug James, FC; Don Ashley, FC; Jim Hunter, FC; Jim Reeder, FC; Darrel Alexander, FC.



CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Donna Christian, CT II; Nancy Weatherbie, Sr. Clk.; Judy Breen, Steno.; Barbra Jardine, CT II; Dee Koston, CT II; Karen Pitman, Sr. CT; Kathy Downing, CT II. Kneeling: Admin. Asst. Carl Loft, SFR I.

SERVICE CENTER



(L-R) Andy Burke, FAE; Tom Ryan, FC; Hubert Wight, CETA.

HEAVY FIRE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS



(L-R) Hank Koehl, Virgil Andrea, Conrad Damman, Don Williams.



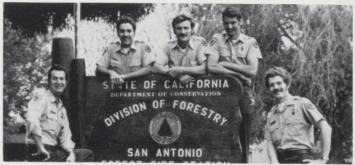
1939 Dodge "Pick-up Pumper"

BATTALION 1 — WEST VALLEY DEVORE STATION



(L-R) Fred Fulton, FFS; Marvin Allen, FAE; Darrell Strong, FC.

SAN ANTONIO STATION



(L-R) Dick Stuckey, FAE; Guy Baquet, FFS; Mike Schultz, FFS; Ken Hamilton, FC; John Marquiss, FC.

FFS; Ri

(L-R) Stured:

(L-R) (a Rowe, I

ETIWANDA STATION



(L-R) Larry Goff, FFS; Dan Chester, FAE; Jim Smith, FC; Bill Fisher, FC; Kevin Eggleston, FAE; Gregg Beld, FFS.

SAN BERNARDINO STATION



(L-R) Standing: Chris Sanchez, FFS; Rick Wilson, FFS; David Mount, FAE; Jon Roy, FFS; Gary Hornback, FFS; Marv Watts, FFS. Kneeling: Louis Sanchez, FC; Ed Taylor, FC; Aaron Fowler, FFS.

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BATTALION 2 — DESERT LUCERNE VALLEY



(L-R) Ken Pease, FC; Gary Lowe, FFS. Not Pictured: Chuck Wauhob, FC.

YUCCA VALLEY STATION



(L·R) Henri Brachais, FC; Ken Teter, FAE; Paul Tremblay, FC; Geo. Wells, FFS; Richard Miller, FFS.

PHELAN STATION



(L-R) Steve Dale, FAE; Seth Tompkins, FFS; Jim McClellen, FC. Not Pictured: Jerry Glover, FC.

HELENDALE VOL. COMPANY



(L-R) (all PCF's) Ray Parrish, Bruce Dro, Kelly Grennan, John Watson, John Rowe, Bob Clark.

PINON HILLS VOL. CO.



Doug Rawlins, PCF. Not Pictured: Bud Jolley, PCF; Chuck Wills, PCF; Ed Christman, PCF.

HESPERIA STATION



(L-R) Bill Sanders, SFR I; Grayson Sorrels, FAE; Rod Brantly, FFS. Not Pictured: Ted Reese, FC.

BATTALION 3 — EAST VALLEY LOMA LINDA STATION



(L-R) Steve Ruddell, FAE; Chuck Puritt, FF. Not Pictured: Dan Frias, FC; Duane Gaddy, FAE.

HIGHLAND STATION



(L-R) Volodia Goudima, FF; Mike Morton, FAE. Not Pictured: Tom Andreas, FC; Joe Torres, FAE; John Chapman, FF.

CAMP ANGELUS VOL. CO.



(L-R) Scott McCune, PCF; Oscar Hendrixs, PCF; Ed Walsh, PCF; Lynn Ruddick, PCF; Bob Quinn, PCF; Lee Rubison, PCF; Steve Blake, PCF.

MENTONE STATION



(L-R) Steve Humeston, FAE; Steve Fosmo, FF. Not Pictured: Mark Hirons, FC; John Cowan, FAE; Dennis Zezula, FF.

YUCAIPA STATION



(L-R) Gary Pulliam, PCF; Sue Pulliam, PCF; Don Smith, PCF; Donna Dethorne, PCF; Mark Starr, PCF.



(L-R) Lou Brundige, FC; Barry Olson, FC; Steve Bangle, FF; Bill Smith, FAE; Charles Wurzell, FF; Tom Lewellen, FF. Not Pictured: Steve Hansler, FAE.

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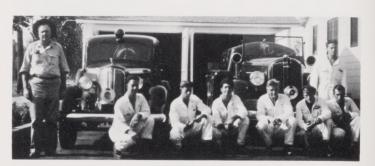
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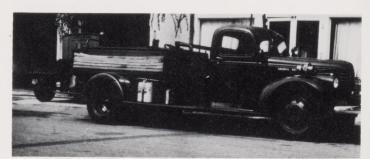
Yucaipa Station — 1939



San Bernardino Shop, 1948



Yucaipa Station — 1955



Highland Station, 1946

SAN DIEGO RANGER UNIT

San Diego serves as the "anchor point" in California, with Mexico to the South, the Pacific Ocean on the West and the Anza-Borrego Desert to the East. Mutual-aid can only be obtained from one direction — North. The geographical situation, steep mountainous terrain, heavy vegetation and severe fire weather combine each year to formulate a treacherous wildland fire season.

The Ranger Unit has within its boundaries the largest population center of any of the CDF Ranger Units. A million and a half residents live here and are joined by another one million illegal alien travelers. Add to that 120,000 transient military personnel and you begin to realize the potential for man-caused fires.

Protection of San Diego's 1½ million acres of wildland is provided by eighteen fire stations, one air attack base, four conservation camps, two lookouts and four heavy dozer units. Two schedule "A" contracts support three full time fire stations and one winter fire station. The total Unit manpower at peak season tops out at 278 personnel with a strike force of thirty-three engine companies and one rescue unit assigned to seven battalions.

Camps were activated under several programs, i.e. W.P.A., C.C.C., etc., located in Ramona, Green Valley, Tamarisk, Minniwawa, Palomar and DeLuz. The first fire station was in the community of Bostonia.

Paul Harvey was assigned to the County during 1921. In the late 1920's, Luther C. Gordon was appointed County Fire Warden. State Forest Ranger Ed Miller served from 1936 to 1950, Ranger Jim Fenlon took over in 1950 and remained the Ranger-in-Charge for eighteen years. Frank Crossfield succeeded Fenlon and served from 1968 to 1970. Managing the state's largest schedule "B" operation in 1970 was Ranger John M. Morrow. Morrow's tour of duty continued until 1977 when he transferred to Madera-Mariposa. Presently in charge of the Unit is Ranger James G. Dykes.



John M. Morrow, SFR IV Ranger-in-Charge (1970-1977) (Transferred to Madera-Mariposa in 1977, succeeded by James Dykes.)



Bill Clayton, SFR II Operations Officer



Charles E. Toy, SFR II Administrative Officer



Darryl Campbell, SFR I (ECC Chief)

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



Robert Jackson, FC (ECC)



(L-R) Rod Alderson, FC; Mike Valley, FC. Not Shown: John Gruber, FFS, (ECC Operator).



Dennis Tanahill, FC

CLERICAL STAFF



(L-R) Florence Camandri, Recept.; Jane Page, Fin.; Marietta Downs, Pers.

CDF-USFS JOINT SERVICE CENTER



(L-R) Charles Griggs, FC; Roy Chandler, USFS Emp.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE



Geo. Berry, HEM

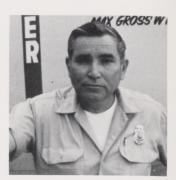


Leonard "Bud" Clark, EMS

RAMONA AIR ATTACK BASE



Steve Brown, SFR I (Air Attack Officer)



Lenie Baker, FC (Air Base Manager)

FIRE PREVENTION



Doug Allen, FPO I



David McKay, FCP



Don Stacy, FCP



Butch Campbell, FCP



La Mesa Crew of 1943 (San Diego County)

MONTE VISTA RANGER DISTRICT



Tom Kelly, SFR I



(L-R) William O'Conner, FC; Pat Russell, FAE; Gary Whitcomb, FAE.



(L-R) Ken Tyrell, HFEO; Wes Hite, HFEO.

GROSSMONT-MT. HELIX — STATION 1



(L-R) Top: Mike Paulette, FAE; Charles Smith, FC; Geo. Zay, FF; Ed Carney, FF; Geo. Jones, FAE. Bottom: Thomas Reynolds, FF; Rod Jones, FF; Bill Armstrong, FF; Charles Howell, FC.

GROSSMONT-HELIX — STATION 2



(L-R) Back: Jim Hopkins, FF; Steve Robertson, FC; Brian Logan, FC. Bottom: Dave Wilkerson, FF; Jack Kreseski, FF; Don Croucher, FF.

FLINN SPRINGS STATION



(L-R) John Francois, FC; Taylor Stevens, FC.

RED MOUNTAIN RANGER DISTRICT



Glen Snyder, SFR I



(L-R) Carl Garrety, FAE; Paul Miller, FC; Fred Acheson, FC; Eugene Thompson, FAE.

MILLER STATION



(L-R) James O'Conner, FC; Art Cole, FC.

DELUZ STATION



(L-R) Jim Drogo, FC; Paul Schaden, FC.

DULZURA RANGER DISTRICT



Ed Wristen, SFR I Dulzura Ranger District

DULZURA STATION



(L-R) Bill Flesch, FC; Herb Drumm, FC.

LYONS VALLEY STATION



Gordon Ginn, FC; Eric Vogt, FC.

POTRERO STATION



(L-R) James VanMeter, FC; Roy Brown, FAE; James Trammel, FC.

JULIAN RANGER DISTRICT



Emmett Donohue, SFR I

JULIAN STATION



(L-R) Top: Norbet Ralphs, HFEO; Jim Higgins, HFEO; Robert Arey, FC; Don Stacy, FCP. Bottom: June Bradley, FAE; Emmitt Donohue, SFR I; Bud Lewis, FC.

CUYAMACA STATION



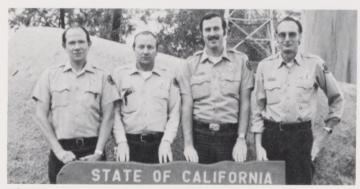
(L-R) Ray Rapue, FC; John Hanke, FC.

RAMONA RANGER DISTRICT



Leroy Rockwell, SFR I Ramona Ranger District

RAMONA STATION



(L-R) William Mardoc, FAE; James Acheson, FC; Ron Serabia, FAE; Richard Younghusband, FC.

WARNER SPRINGS STATION



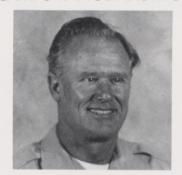
(L-R) John Harms, FC; Mike Linton, FAE; Dave Bosteder, FAE; Jim Barta, FC.

WITCH CREEK STATION



(L-R) Glenn "Red" Elliott, FC; Elbert Fry, FC.

CAMPO RANGER DISTRICT



Richard Miller, SFR I Campo Ranger District

CAMPO STATION



(L-R) Mike Klaesson, FC; Gary Eidsmoe, FAE; Marshall Ballard, FC.

WHITE STAR STATION



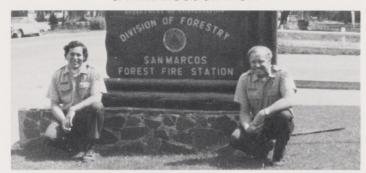
(L-R) Martin Read, FC; Phil Zambrano, FC.

VALLEY CENTER RANGER DISTRICT RINCON STATION



(L-R) Dennis O'Brien, FC; Richard Gardner, FFS; Mauricio Lugo, FFS; Sam Pollard, FC.

SAN MARCOS STATION



Pat Walker, FC; Walt Jensen, FAE.

VALLEY CENTER STATION



(L-R) Russell Crandall, FC; Felix Peña, FAE; David McKay, FCP.



Gerry Tipton, SFR I Valley Center Ranger District



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La Mesa Dispatch, "KGSC" — 1942



La Mesa, 1946



La Mesa Headquarters, 1942

C.D.F. TRAINING ACADEMY

In 1967 the present CDF Academy was established, a mile northwest of lone in Amador County. The first class at the new facility was Basic Peace Officer in August, 1967, with 15 students. The first Forest Fire Truck Driver (now Basic Fire Control) class commenced on October 9 with 17 students.

A staff of 14 was assigned, composed mostly of people from the old training centers in Sutter Hill and Ramona. "Bud" Brownlee first managed the Academy, being succeeded by Tom Honeycutt in October, 1967. Joe Griggs managed the operation briefly in 1968, and was succeeded by Bob Paulus in October, 1968.

Additions have made possible a firing range, fire simulator, a new wing on the barracks, a two-story building for structure fire control, and a building for simulated dispatch

training. The Emergency Vehicle Operating Course (EVOC) for new fire apparatus engineers is nationally recognized.

The Basic Fire Control course has been increased to six weeks and the FAEs graduating today have intensive training in a variety of subjects in fire control and fire prevention. The law enforcement classes have grown in size and sophistication. Hands-on training is stressed and includes a moot court with a judge, district attorney and defense lawyer performing in their actual roles. Through San Joaquin Delta College, students may receive college credit for some courses. SFR III Jim Simmons has been the Academy administrator since May, 1975. Training programs have recently been developed for use at Region and Units, and the staff is now preparing a complete training master plan for all levels.



James F. Simmons, SFR III Academy Administrator



Left: Timothy Huff, FPO II, Director of Law Enforcement and Fire Prev. Training; and James McFadden, SFR II, Director of Fire Control Training.







Ins





Crude and makeshift fire training aids used for "structural" fire training at Sutter Hill, 1959.



Operations Staff: (L-R) Russell Kreun, EC; Donald Gibson, FC; Jack Bridges, FC; Norman Dal Porto, STR I; William Mosher, Janitor; Noel Stewart, Janitor.



From Left: Glenys Hewitt, Sr. CT; Ronald Watson, SFR I; True Stanley, Steno.



Instructors (All SFR I's): Left: Richard Tiller, Lawrence Lathrop, Donald Eichman, Richard Winterrowd, Hector Reed.



Instructors: (L-R) David Day, SFR I; Tim Lewis, FC; Jim Abbott, FC; Tod Dorris, FC; Bill Burdock, FC; Jack Story, FC.



Food Service Staff: Back, From Left: Mel Owens, Supervising Cook; Charles Price, Cook. Front: Mary Duran, Karen Garbarini, Bonnie McCarthy, Cook; Denise Robertson.

CDFEA HISTORY



The California Department of Forestry Employees' Association is the legitimate child of the Association of Employees, Division of Forestry, which was created on the evening of May 13, 1938. A brief record of the goals and accomplishments of that Association are described in the administrative history of CDF earlier in this book. A busy decade of progress in the scope of forestry work, improved conditions and the political climate caused the original Association to fade away by 1944.

Association records are vague until 1955 when CDFEA District IV was formed on September 4th, at which time they asked the rest of the State to join them in the California Division of Forestry Employees Association. Richard E. Miralles was State Director (President) in 1954-55; and J. T. Couste recalls helping Dick draft the original constitution in 1954. Couste, who served as CDFEA's second President in 1955 and 1956, reports on "our struggle to form the organization that resulted in bloody noses, letters of reprimand and the barring of employees from meeting at State facilities." The CDFEA San Diego County group was formed on February 28, 1956. The Director in 1957 was Grant McClellan, followed by C. Rockwell in 1958-61, with improvement of retirement benefits the primary target.

1960 saw the drafting of another constitution and bylaws;

and on September 28, State Forester Francis H. Raymond issued a *Policy Concerning Employee Associations*, which said, in part, "The State of California recognizes that State Employee organizations have a place in the affairs of State Government. The Division of Forestry . . . will cooperate with associations open to employees and without unreasonable restrictions on membership."

CDFEA became incorporated thanks to the efforts of Jack Skeels, R. Groninger, D. Nelson and C. Rockwell on May 24, 1962. The objective of the Association is "to foster acquaintance, cooperation, efficiency and harmony among all forestry employees; to promote and protect the welfare of Forestry employees in all ways compatible with the public interest, including the support of legislation deemed beneficial and resistance to legislation deemed detrimental to their interest; to represent Forestry employees in discussions and negotiations with the state and its agencies relating to all personnel and employment matters; to encourage the maintenance of the highest standards of employee's conduct in governmental affairs; to aid in the development of the State's resources and the advancement of the State's economy; and in all ways to render the most effective services to the people of the United States of America and of the State of California."



Lock Richards CDFEA Executive Office



Leading the organization in 1964 was R. Winterrowd, and then Chuck Griggs in 1965. In Fresno on May 7, 1966, Districts IV and VI met with District I and Sacramento-Davis Chapter and drew up a constitution and bylaws. As a result of this meeting, officers were elected to head a statewide association. Leonard Van Wormer was elected Director, but stepped down during the year and was replaced by Chuck Griggs. Membership in 1966 totalled 639. On December 4, 1966, Francis Raymond was awarded the first Honorary Membership in CDFEA.

Following this revamping of CDFEA, Mike Wood was elected State Director in 1967. Following Mike's resignation, Jerry Pedro assumed his duties. Leaders of the Association since 1967 have been: Andy Creeks ('68); Bill Crookshanks ('69); Ray Caldwell ('70); Carl "Bud" Armstrong ('71-'72); Don Banghart ('73-'74); William "Hank" Weston ('75-'76); Wayne Dunham ('77).

CDFEA is governed by statewide Officers (President, Vice President, Treasurer, Past President), and a Board of Directors consisting of a Director from each of the eight Regions of the Association. Originally CDFEA was comprised of seven Regions; however, these were expanded to eight in 1974 when Region VI was divided to form the eighth Region.

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pernteet in the cones to In addition to its very active legislative, and meet and confer programs, and Board Meetings, the Association has found time to sponsor insurance programs for its members;



CDFEA Board of Directors, 1969: Standing (L-R): Ray Caldwell, James Moranda, Cliff Chapman, Bob Balistreri, Bob Keepers; Jerry Bloomquist; Lou Gunter; Lock Richards. Kneeling (L-R): Bill Crookshanks, James Wagner, Jack Allan.

to initiate a series of employer-employee relations seminars and print its own Employer-Employee Relations Handbook; to sponsor the publication of this CDF Commemorative Book.

CDFEA in 1968 hired the services of Lachlan M. (Lock) Richards, who is Executive Officer of the Association and provides both legislative advocate and managerial services to CDFEA. Lock was long a respected lobbyist and state dept. director upon joining CDFEA and has helped the Association gain a reputation as a strong responsible representative of CDF employees, due largely to Locks advice and assistance.

To keep members apprised of "what's going on", a State Newsletter was first printed on January 20, 1968, with John Upton serving as Editor. The newsletter, since it was printed quarterly, took that name, and January 1970 Lock became Editor, also assuming the task of publishing a CDFEA "Bulletin" eight times yearly. This was increased to a monthly bulletin in 1974. In February 1976, the "Quarterly" newsletter was renamed the "Update" and issued monthly, replacing both the "Quarterly" and the "Bulletin." In addition "952's" from time to time "report on conditions."

The big statewide CDFEA event each year is the Annual CDFEA Convention, which is hosted by the various Regions and attended by Delegates from all over the state. They are elected by members of the local Chapters. Since the initial convention in 1966 in Sacramento, the Convention sites have been: 1967 — Santa Rosa; 1968 — Anaheim; 1969 — Redding; 1970 — Fresno; 1971 — Lake Tahoe; 1972 — Monterey; 1973 — Sacramento; 1974 — Eureka; 1975 — San Diego; 1976 — Redding; and the 1977 Convention in Fresno.

CDFEA has remained independent of pacts or affiliations with large unions and labor organizations, mostly because the majority has experienced big labor, and many came to civil service as a career to avoid that atmosphere. The increasing membership in CDFEA (over 2,700 in 1977) far more than any of the dozen other groups registered to represent CDF employees proves that CDF employees like it this way best; the chance to individually vote on any dues change, the chance to take an independent decision of, by, and for CDF employees only, and the chance to elect our own spokespersons at the state level and the local level.

By the time you read this you will be hearing more and more about S.B. 839, an organizational security bill. It mandates that by July 1, 1978 only one organization may represent employees in a "Unit." The lawmakers and the sponsor were not responding to employee requests, but imply that better days will come with "true collective bargaining."

With the help of all of you, CDFEA is going to assure that you have a choice in the unit elections to come (besides "no representation".) The group that has caused them all to sit up and take notice, CDFEA will be around a long time with your help, to assure a continuation of *responsible* representation, of, by and for CDF employees.



(L-R) Wayne Dunham, Kandy Weston, Lock Richard (being recognized), Hank Weston, M. C. Bob Maxey and "Mr. Bumbleberry," at the 1976 convention.

CALIFORNIA FORESTRY 25-YEAR CLUB

The California Forestry 25-Year Club was formed in Woodland, California, April 24, 1958 when a group attending their annual rangers meeting thought it would be a good means to continue to communicate with the retired and active members of the group.

Thirteen attending that first meeting decided to elect officers for the association and to meet each year in the month of April. Charter membership would be eligible to those who would complete 25 years of service with CDF prior to the next annual meeting. A total of 35 took advantage of this opportunity.

Since that time our ranks have swollen to 240 paid members.

The founding fathers of the Association were Willard Austin, Charles Campbell, Fred Doson, Fred Dunow, Lester Gum, Fred Herbert, Bruce Hufford, Cecil Metcalf, Arthur Moberg, Francis Raymond, Joe Scherman, Walt Winters, and Miles Young.

The objectives established were to provide a means of fellowship, communication, and understanding among the membership, and to promote a continued active interest and participation in the field of natural resource conservation, and to promote and provide for the welfare and interests of the membership.

Three classes of membership were established for the Association — Active, Honorary, and Associate. Active is open to any state employee actively employed or retired, having twenty-five years of state service and completing said service with CDF.

Honorary membership is reserved for those individuals

chosen from the field of forestry, or other related branches of conservation, public service, or industry, in recognition of outstanding service. At present seven have been awarded this esteemed honor.

Associate membership consists of the widow or widower of any active member of this association, and to any employee who upon retirement has less than twenty-five years service with CDF upon request of a member in good standing and approved by the board of directors.

Officers of the association are president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, jr. past president, and three directors.

Francis Raymond was elected president at that first meeting and served for two years as there was no meeting in 1959.

Each year thereafter, a meeting has been held at various locations. This annual "gathering of the clan" has grown over the years and now boasts an attendance of almost 300. Rocking chairs are presented to those attending the annual meeting for the first time.

The officers and board of directors meet twice a year to handle the business of the association. A meeting is held following the annual meeting and again in January, to complete plans for the forthcoming annual meeting.

25 YEAR CLUB 1977 OFFICERS



(L-R) Orville Ingram, Sec.-Treas.; Ernest Balmforth, Director; Robert Green, VP; Eugene Cummings, Pres.; John Wade, Jr. Past Pres.; Robert Ford, Director; Robert Keepers, Director; Frank Crossfield, Past Pres.



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